ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 22nd October 1839.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF ANDIAROO BOMJEE DORABJEE AN INSOLVENT.

TO be sold by Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. on the Premises on Thursday next the 24th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by order of the Common Assignee, the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Insolvent, of in, and to a House situate in Khat Warree Road opposite to *Cowasjee Ashburner's* Agiary.

Bombay, 19th OCT. 1839.

નાદાર•દેવાદારોને•છુટકારો•ફરનારી
ફ્રોરટમોથી
અંધેઆરુ•ભરજેરજી•દોરાબજી•ફિક•નાદાર
દેવાદારની•બાબતમો ❀
મીરશીઅરશ•રાબરટ•ફરીથ•તથા•કંમપની
નારીખ ૨૪ મી•ચાલતા•મડીનાંની•આવતા•
ભરેશપતવારને•દીને•પાછળા•પોહોરનાં ૪ ફ
લાકે•કુપર•ફકેલા•નારદેવાદારનો•ફક•ત
થા•જલાકો•તથા•લાલ•ખેતવાડીનાં•રહાતાપર
ફાવશજી•કાંશાભરનરની•અગીઆરીની•શાંમ
ણેતુ•ફિક•ઘર•કાંમેન•અશાલનીનાં•હોકંમથી
અહર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચશે ❀
શ્રી•કુમબજ•ની•તા• ૧૯ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૯

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE TAYLOR AN INSOLVENT.

TO be sold by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., at their Rooms, within the Fort on Monday the 4th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Common Assignee all the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Insolvent, of in, and to an unfinished Bungalow situate at the Mahabuleshwar Hills, and erected on a piece or parcel of Ground belonging to Captain ROWLEY, the materials *thereof to be removed within a month from the time of sale.*—Bombay, 21st Oct. 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Wednesday the 30th instant, a very elegant and extensive Dinner set, quite new, sent out to order, to a Gentleman since deceased, containing, 95 Table Plates, 48 Soup Plates, 60 Dessert Plates, 48 Hot Water Plates, 4 Curry Dishes, 2 Ditto without covers, 2 Beefsteak Dishes, 4 Hot Water Dishes, 23 Bottoms for Hot Water Dishes, 2 Soup Tureens with ladles, 6 Sauce Tureens, 30 Dishes of sizes, 2 Sallad Plates.

Also a very neat Breakfast set of Buff Blue, and Gold, containing 31 Tea Cups and Saucers, 11 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 12 Egg Cups with Stand, 4 Sugar Pots, 4 Sneakers, 3 Milk Jugs, 4 Bowls with Stands, 2 Butter Pots, 4 Water Plates. 3 Table plates, 2 Hot Water Dishes; together with a Dessert Set to Match, containing 30 Dessert Do. 4 Sauce boats, 4 Sauce Tureens, 2 Fruit Baskets, 18 Fruit Dishes of sizes. 2 Cake Baskets, and 5 Dishes.

SALE OF MILLINERY.

ON Wednesday next the 23d instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to sale by Public Auction without reserve, a quantity of Blonde, net and thread Lace, Lace Dresses, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Tippets, &c. &c. the whole recently imported and in good order. The same is now on view.

Also on the same day the following assortment of Goods, Lappets, Double and Single branch wall Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Cabin ditto, Knives, Dolls, Table Ornaments, Rich Flower Vases, with domes, scent Bottles, and a large quantity of elegant Bijouterie, Preserved Salmon, Books, and a variety of other articles.

At Noon a Curricle and pair of Ponies, and any other Vehicles offering.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO.—Have received for Sale on Commission, the "new Army List exhibiting the Rank, standing and services of every Officer in H. M. Army, up to May 1839. Price Rs. 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of the late *Mr. Lingard's* property at Bussein, which was advertised in the Courier on the 21st day of September last by *Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's* to take place on the 30th of the same Month, having been unavoidably postponed for want of Bidders—Notice is hereby given that the same will take place on the premises on Saturday the 16th November, next—dated this 22d October, 1839.

FOR SALE—A handsome Phæton Carriage made to order for this Country, by "*Kesterton,*" London.....Rs. 1200

ALSO.

A pair of steady small sized Horses, have been driven in the above, and warranted sound, with harness..... ,, 400

To be sold together or separate.

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 22nd October 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3284.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

Wines received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834.....	@ Rs	20 ₱	Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825.....	,,	20 ,,	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834.....	,,	35 ,,	,,
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale.	,,	15 ,,	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy.....	,,	15 ,,	,,

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign.....	@ Rs	35 ₱	Dozen.
Claret, St Julian, 1834.....	,,	18 ,,	,,
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834.....	,,	16 ,,	,,

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.

Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captain Grindlay*.....@ Rs 18 ₱ doz.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhds. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18
per Pint.....	,,	10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts...	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row Bombay, 22nd, Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 22nd October 1839.

BALLADS BY THE LADY'S FOOL.

BALLAD XVIII.

The Fool to his dear Mistress, Lady W. B.

Craignez honte!

The toil of state—
The lust of gold—
The guile that angry factions know—
In shady bowers remote; behold!
And cull the blossoms while they blow.

TO FRANCIS GRESLEY ESQ.

The Fool, exhibits to FRANK, his favorite pillar of speech.

Antonia sends her sin to me—
And swears, dear Frank, the girl's my own—
No form I trace, no tinge I see—
Antonia! you have *done me brown*—

The shatt'red rake's declining years—
Nor sin, nor sorrow may disown,
Old time, has with'red head and ears,
And Iudia's sun, has—*done me brown*—

View! OUTRAM view! the snowy hights—
Near smiling Cabool's vintage frown,
A poet's kinsman, now delights—
Half sham'd; to view his Dost, *done brown.*

Strict science, ne'er her slave forsakes—
Now clad and gilt, with firm renown—
Speed WILLIAM,* speed! to misty lakes,
A sterile glebe—and heather *brown*—

J. R.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, October 19th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market continues in pretty much the same state that it has been in for some weeks, without any active demand or material alteration in price. Advices of the new crop are favorable, and which should nothing occur to check it will turn out to be a large one.

OPIUM.—(*Malwa*).—Excepting shipments for Manila, which has been chosen as the smuggling depot, for the prohibited drug, no operations are in progress in the market. The exportation during the week ending the 15th instant amounted to 1387 chests, on which day 3640 chests remained in the warehouses.

PEPPER.—The market is very bare of it at present, but supplies are soon expected. Some trifling parcels of Malabar have been purchased during the week at Rs 78 to Rs 79 ₱ Candy

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE. (*Mocha*).—Transactions have been very limited during the week, and the small amount of recent importations has tended to support prices.

WOOL.—Prices for the best descriptions are maintained, a purchase of 40 Candies appearing on our returns at Rs 148½ ₱ Candy.

THE MONEY MARKET

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Our returns present no transactions excepting a note of the third five ₱ cent Loan of 1829 | 30 for Sicca Rs 5-00, sold at Rs 112 ₱ 100 Siccas. The discount on the Four ₱ cent Loans is still about 2 ₱ cent.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—The sale of 5 lakhs of Rupees of 30 days sight bills at the Govt. Treasury on the 12th instant went off at an average of Rs 101. 8. 7. ₱ Rs 100. and since there has been a small advance on that rate.

DO. ON LONDON.—Sale during the week have been very limited and previous rates remain unchanged. Foreign bills are held to a very small extent.

DO. OF CANTON.—All exchange operations remain suspended.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—No vessel open for freight is now loading, but one Canton laden on Owners account is under despatch for the anchorage of Hong Kong.

DO. TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND THE CLYDE.—No advance on previous rates has been established, and we repeat our quotations of 55*s* | to 60*s* | ₱ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 1151 to No. 3000.. | good demand	108-8	108-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 3001 to No. 6000..	108-12	109
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 6001 to No. 10,000 | good demand	110	110-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 10001 to No. 15,200 | in good demand	111-8	112
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30 |	111-8	112
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	104	104-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.... ..	97-12	98
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none in the Market.....	113-8	114
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight....Comp..	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto.....	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₱ 100 Dollars ..		208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-1¾	2 1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight.....	1-11½	1 11
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100.. Scarce.....	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100 ditto.....	220-8	221
German Crowns ₱ 100.....	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg Few offering.....	10-6	10 8
Syeee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs..None in Market.....	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.....	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0 ₱ Ct.	
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.	
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.	
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.	
Ditto to Madras.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.	
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do.	
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore.....	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah.....	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0	do.

* Captain William Thomson is a native of Aberdeen.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18th Suptg. Surgeon W. Purnell, Staff from Surat.
Do. 19th Lieut. J. Jackson, Staff from Tannah.
Do. do. Ensign J. S. Aked, 4th Regt N. I. from Poonah.
Do. do. Capt. M. Wilson, H. M, 55th Regt. from Secundrabad.
Do. 21st Capt. Brown, 10th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Do. do. Lieut. Vincent do....do. from ditto.
Do. do. Ensign Kneller, do....do from ditto.
Do. do. Ensign Whitehill 2nd European Regt. from ditto.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. J. Algeo. H. M. 6th Foot.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19th Lieut. R. Black, 14th Regt. N. I. Ahmedabad.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon P. S. Babington to Baroda.
Do. do. Capt. B. Crispin, 16th Regt. to Tannah.
Do 20th Major Laurie Invalids to England,
Do. do. Lieut. J. Russell 2nd European Regt. to England
Do do. do. J. Jackson, Staff to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah On Sunday Morning the 20th October, the Lady of Captain Lloyd 2nd or Queen's Royals of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19th The East India Companys Pattimar Bhima, Moossaw Peerbhoy, Native Commander from Surat.
Do. do. Ship Sultana, W. Sleeman, Master from Muscat, 9th October.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 20th Ship Severn, H. Wake, Master, to London and Cape of Good Hope
Passengers. As per last Courier.
Do. 20th Ship Bombay Castle, David Baxter, Master to China.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez.....	28th Oct.
Alanker.....	Grey & Co.....	Liverpool.	
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.	
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	London ..	1st Nov.
Buteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Calcutta..	
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co..	Liverpool.	Quick dispt.
Niagra.....	McVicar Burn & Co....	ditto	
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Ann.....	Forbes & Co.....	London ..	
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co....		
Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	London...	In Oct.
Issabella.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	London ..	
Hero.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Liverpool.	25th Ditto.
Euphrasia	Jahangeer N. & Co	Mauritius.	24th Oct.
Regular.....	Ritchie & Co.....		

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
,, ,, ,, Coote.
,, ,, Steamers.. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.
,, ,, Brig..... Taptee.
,, ,, Schooner.. Shannon.
,, ,, Cutter.... Nermudda. Margaret.
,, ,, R. S.... Hastings.
,, ,, Pattimar Bhima, Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany Rampertap, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby Fultay Karim Hydrooss, Fuzul Rohomon and Sultana.
FRENCH Barque Cecelia.
AMERICAN Barque Cavaliar.

HIGH WATER TABLE 22ND OCTOBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVNE.
Tuesday.....	10 19	10 40
Wednesday.....	11 2	11 23
Thursday.....	11 42	0 2
Friday.....	0 24	0 46

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCT. 9.

Our only news of importance this week, is the Surrender of the Fortress of Joudpore to British power, which took place on the 28th of September; only one shot, and that an ineffectual one, having been fired by an old Rajpoot, who, maddened either by drink, Bangh, or *amor patriæ*, followed up his fruitless aim by an attack on Captains Smith and Ludlow with his Tulwar, and although he paid the penalty of his rashness in death, we regret to say that he inflicted a severe wound on Captain Ludlow's head, but, from our last accounts, the gallant Officer is *doing well.*

We cannot do better than annex extracts from the letters we have received which are written by Officers present at the surrender of the Fort, and which give a most graphical account of the scene; we can easily imagine their disappointment, when—with feelings excited at the attack upon their comrades, with every arrangement prepared, and match in hand—the throwing open of the Gate, prevented a repetition of the successful trial on the Fortress of Ghuznee.

The interior of the Fort is described as very confined, almost entirely occupied by the Palace and its adjourning buildings, on the ramparts a few old iron guns, of all kinds, were found, some lying on the ground and others on rotten ricketty carriages that apparently had not been used for half a century.

This then is the end of Maun Singh's rule, at least we hope so, for although the greater portion of the blame is thrown upon the Naths in whose power he is represented entirely to have been, and whose councils shaped his course, he has not been wanting in vacillating falseness, which has brought upon him a punishment he might easily and with a very good grace have avoided. This blow too, will tear a link from the connecting chain of rebellion supposed to run from *Jeypore* to *Bekaneer* and will help to enforce the warning, which, it is said, is to be given to the worthy Luchman Sing, whose trickery has begun to attract the attention of Government. All join in praise of Colonel Sutherland, whose energy, and coolness in carrying out the prompt measures of Government deserve their highest encomiums.

"Our Troops took possession of the Fort of Joudpore on the 28th ultimo, without opposition, though from what had previously transpired, opposition was expected. The Troops were drawn up in line a little after gun-fire, facing the Maharajah's Camp, which was pitched to the Eastern face of the Capital, whilst the 22d N. I. and the Sappers and Miners, (with prepared powder bags) proceeded to the principal gateway, this they found shut, and accordingly preparations were made for forcing it, but ere this last resource was resolved upon Colonel Sutherland, out of humanity was willing to give them another chance, and the Maharaja Maun Sing was sent for, to explain to his people the consequence they were entailing on themselves; but on his arrival, the gates were immediately thrown open, and our Troops forthwith took possession of the Citadel!! just previously to the arrival of the Infantry Column under Brigadier Reid, whilst Captains Ludlow and Smith were walking in the front of the gate, one of the Rajah's Sepoys fired at the latter Officer, and then rushed on Captain Ludlow sword in hand wounded him rather severely over the head, however he closed with the villain and held him tightly in his grasp whilst Captain Smith and some others run their swords through his body.

The breaking up of the Troops is soon expected now, and it is said in Camp, that Col. Sutherland means to proceed from hence to meet His Lordship as soon as the Regency is formed; the Joudpore Legion will remain here with Captain Ludlow, who is to be the Political Agent. The Shekawattie Brigade under Major Forester, will accompany the Officiating Agent to the Governor General, back towards Jeypore."

Joudpore 28th Septr., 1839.

"I have only time to tell you, that Joudpore is ours. This morning all the Force was drawn out in a line, opposite the Town and Citidel, whilst the 22d Regiment, under Colonel, Rich, proceeded to take possession. After waiting some time here, Capt. Smith ordered some powder bags to got ready, as there might possibly be some retistance; upon which, we in a moment prepared four, each containing about 200lbs, and two more of about 90lbs; Captain Reilly, in the mean time went forward with some Sappers taking crowbars, hammers &c. When the bags were ready, Lieutenant Young followed with them, but meeting Reilly returning from the Fort in the Town, they awaited further orders from Colonel Sutherland or Smith, who were upon the Fort with the Rajah, trying to persuade the fellows, calling themselves the Garrison, to evacuate it; it was on account of their demurring to this that the powder bags were sent for, we did not long remain in suspence for presently the whole lot, with the Rajah and Colonel Sutherland were seen to issue from the Fort and wind down the steep path-way to go, "whether they listed." The way was then clear for Rich and the Regiment, who ascended. Rich, Young and the Sappers going up after their advance guard. Before we were at the top, a report came that Ludlow, who was waiting in the citadel had been cut at, and wounded with a Tulwar; upon this, we all became exceedingly sanguinary, muskets were loaded, swords drawn and pistols stuck in our belts. Soon after, we met Ludlow with a bloody head bound in a kerchief, and proceeding on, found two gates open, but the inner one shut. The powder bags! bring up the powder bags! was then the cry, and brought up they were on Camels; instantly they were opened—were ready—just finished fastening, and about to play the devil with the gate, when the words were heard the "gate is open." So there was an end of our practice,—another minute and we should have blown the gate away with several innocent wretches into distant time, with 300lbs. of powder. We then marched in and took quiet possession. It appears that Ludlow and Smith were standing on a platform at the top of the great bastion from which they ware enjoying a beautiful view of the country and of the troops ascending the winding pathway. Captain Smith, after a while, turned away, and sauntering carelessly to the top of the flight of steps which led up to the platform, was standing there, when an old man came out from the Arcade underneath and presenting his matchlock at him, fired from a distance of 3 or 4 yards, before Smith could well understand what the old fool was at; but drawing his head quickly aside, just in time he escaped the bullet, merely getting his face marked with some of the grains of the powder, so close was he! On seeing that his shot had failed, the old fellow drew his sword and charging up the steps at Smith obliged him to retire, when Ludlow coming up, a sort of scrambling fight ensued in which Ludlow got a *wipe* over the head, and the old fellow so many *wipes* that he at last fell under them and and gave up the ghost soon after. Of course he was mad, either with drink or *Bhang.* We did not get back till 12 o'clock tired enough."

Our latest letters reach to the 1st of October, but they give us no other particulars than that every thing continued quiet; some of the troops, it was supposed, would commence retrograding on the 2d instant, the orders however were not out, so that it was not known whether the several Brigades were to be broken up or hold together until reaching Ajmere and Nusseerabad, though it was believed, that they would move together to the first march beyond Ajmere, whence two Regiments and the Squadrons of Cavalry would march direct to Nusseerabad, while the train with a Regiment of Infantry go into Ajmere. The 22d N. I. are at present in possession of the Fort.

CABUL.—The following extract of a letter, though bearing an ancient date, will be found interesting:—

Camp at the Bala Hissar, Cabool, 8th August

"His Majesty resolved that we should witness his triumphal entry into the Palace of his Ancestors. He accordingly invited the whole of his own Officers to attend him and many of those of the Grand Army also accompanied the procession, which quitted His Majesty's Camp at 3 P. M. It wound along the Hills which for a few miles surround the Town and on it's arrival near one of the Gates of the City, H. M. was received by a band of the Mission servants and his own followers, who endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to rend the welkin with their shouts of welcome. One or two individuals of the Country were likewise loud in their gratulations. But from the time the King entered the Town, until he alighted at the Bala Hissar although the route of the procession lay through dense crouds of Natives of the Country, the most solemn silence was observed by all. Not a shout, not a welcome was here given to the Son of Timour, not a head lowered in obeisance, nor a hand crossed in respect. Attended by a large body of Officers and by an escort from the British Army, Shah Shooja Ool Moolk, the people's King, who it was confidently anticipated would have been welcomed with open arms, entered his Capital in the guise of a foreign conqueror, and was received with much the same demonstrations as would have been shown to such a person. Silent respect was mixed with wonder at the strange features and color, the strange and showy garbs of the Feringhee strangers, but not a token of welcome to their restored Sovereing Very different was the reception at Candahar; there, the unpopularity of the Sirdars rendered the people desirous of a change and they looked on the return of their Legitimate King as a blessing. But here, Dost Mahomed was a just and a popular ruler. From the moment the Army entered his Territories the change was apparent. All were against us, and had not Ghuznee fortunately fallen when it did, abundance of work would have been carved out for the Army of the Indus.

But it may be asked "why, if Dost Mahomed Khan were so popular ruler, he did not oppose our progress and resist our Army!" The reply to this is, that although popular with the inhabitants of the Country he was almost entirely in the power of the Gholam Khanch, the turbulent and powerful descendants of Nadirs Gholams, who looked upon themselves as the heriditary servants of the Shah and who saw, in his restoration, a chance of ameliorating, their condition for the future by working on the King's sense of gratitude, and the certainty of possessing themselves of a portion of Dost Mahomed Khan's wealth and property should he be forced to fly. The event has proved the correctness of part of this, and the Gholams now posses the valuable horses of their late master amounting in number to some thousands. The Affgham portion of the Dost's (to use the familiar term he is known by in Camp) Army proposed, it is said, to endeavour to comple the Kuzilbashes by Force to fight us. But the certainty that they would desert in the field of battle, even if not strong enough to dictate in the counci, forced the Affghans to give up the contest, and at once the Dost's flight was determined on; the natural veneration which all men entertain for their hereditary King, and the equally natural, more powerful wish to curry favor with the rising luminary, induced many of the Affghans to follow the example set them by the Kuzilbashes, and hurry to quit the fallen Chief and his fortunes. The dangerous whirlpool of a sinking mass, and its attractive power was never more dreaded then by the Chief's follows and he was therefore compelled to fly almost as a private individual, instead of marching towards Rokhara on the head of a still respectable force. The Kuzilbashes of the Gholam Khaneh constitute, at present, a force as dangerous to the King and the British ascendency as the Jenissaries were within our own recollections, to the liberties and interests of Turkey. A battle would have had the wholesome effect of lowering their excessive arrogance and pride, and teaching them how little consequence their friendship or opposition was to us. At present they retain their former ideas of their own superiority; openly avow that they could beat all but the European Troops and will undoubtedly try their power should all the European Force be hastily withdrawn. Should this withdrawal be determined on, it is obvious it should not be effected until the Shah's Force has had time enough afforded to make itself formidable in the field, and that a sufficient Native Force should be left in Affghanistan to cope not only with the Kuzilbashes but with discontented Affghans. Every restoration, however popular for the moment, is productive of great discontent; the losing party have just cause for this feeling and the adherents of the new Monarch are puffed up with such extravagant notions of the value of their own adherence, that they deem their services undervalued and their deserts unrewarded, however great may be the honors or wealth showered upon them. We have no reason to expect a different result from the Shah's restoration, from that which our history shows us forms the general rule.

But a truce with politics and turn we to the city and country about Cabool. The city itself is, I should guess, smaller than Candahar, about equal to it in point of architecture, narrower in its streets, but far superior in its cleanliness. A small branch of the Cabool river runs through the town, over which are two or three bridges. The Bazars are far superior to what we expected, and in spite of two thirds or more of the shops being shut up, they have a gay and pleasing appearance from the numerous shops of shoe and fruit sellers. The main attraction is the latter, and it is impossible to express the gratification our dust-bleared eyes and dust-choked olfactories received from the perfume and sight of the various fruits. These, though not yet in their prime, consist of melons of several varieties, pears as delicious as the best jargonelles, peaches as large as the largest oranges, nectarines, apricots, grapes of many varieties, apples as different in color and appearance as the cheeks of the damsels of Bengal and the the ruddy tints of the fair of Samarkand and Bokhara. Basides these there are dozens of others which I cannot now enumerate, and one fruit new to me which I shall notice when I become better acquainted with it. Our men will soon surfeit themselves, for the eagerness and perseverance with which they regale on these hitherto unknown delicacies is quite astonishing. Sickness will probably soon teach them caution.

The Bala Hissar, or fortress of Cabool, forms a distinct town of itself with its Bazaars and Palaces. One of these His Majesty has taken possession of; his hereditary one has suffered a good deal in appearance during the reign of Dost Mahomed, it was built by Timour Shah. The other which is still in capital repair exhibits its pleasing and extensive squares filled with fruit trees, flowers and culinary herbs in most admired confusion, while the centres of them are adorned with ponds of water, the streams supplying which, are made here and here to cascade over slabs of marble. Immediately outside the walls of the fortress stands an old mosque over the remains of the same forgotten saint; in the burial ground surrounding which lies, a marble block bearing the following inscription:—

* HERE LIES THE BODY OF THOMAS HICKS
THE SON OF JOHN HICKS AND JUDITH
HIS WIFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE ELEAUENTH OCTOBER, 1666.

The block is something of this shape but not exactly. You know I am no draughtsman, and did you not, this would convince you; nevertheless I can find Sermons in stones, and it was with a feeling of mixed pain and satisfaction that I contempleted the block which told the fate of a gallant and adventurous wanderer; who could little have imagined that British warriors would ever shed a tear over the record, of their countryman's death. The stone has evidently been removed to its present site; I shall endeavour to ascertain whence, and if successful in my search the stone, replaced in a solid monument, shall bear the legend that an admiring countryman, as a tribute of respect for the memory of Thomas Hicks, has endeavoured to render his name as lasting as the British rule in Affghanistan. Are we to attribute the preservation of this stone to the religious feelings of the Affghans or to the ignorance of the character of the legend and consequently that a Kaffir rested his unhallowed bones along side a saint and the descendants of the prophet?

The climate here is delightful. mornings and nights pleasantly cool, and the days somewhat warm, but still bearable enough.

GHOLAM-I-SHAH.

NEWS FOR THE MERCHANTS, a Correspondent from Cabul says:—

"At the sale of the late Colonel Herring's effects at *Cabul*, on the 13th September, Manilla Cheroots sold for one thousand and forty rupees per box of 1000. These Cheroots were put up in *lots* of 50, and each lot fetched about 52 or 53 rupees---or something more than *one rupee* for *each Cheroot!!!*

French Brandy brought sixteen rupees per *bottle!!*

It is said that Major General Ramsay will leave Meerut soon after the first of next Month for Calcutta and that the Command of the Meerut Division will devolve, for a time, on Major General Fast.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—OCT. 12.

CABUL.—We are again enabled to furnish our readers with the following interesting items, gleaned from a letter dated the 16th September, 1839:—

"Your letters only reached me a few days ago, having come by the Candahar route, and in consequence have been on the way about two months. It is most provoking that the Post office people will be so careless; your letters are properly addressed, and no mistake should have occurred. You will of course, have heard of our arrival here on the 3d, nearly a month after the Army of the Indus; whom we found encamped about two miles east of the City--all looking very well and very comfortible.

"You must have received my letter of the 16th July. Soon after that date we recommenced our march, and took up a position about two miles from Allie Musjid, had two days skirmishing with the enemy, driving them from hill to hill; till the Fort and a neighbouring height was all they held. It was the intention to have attacked the Fort on the following day, but during the night it was evacuated, and within two hours afterwards quietly taken possession of by some of our party. Allie Mujid, as it now stands, is as a fortification contemptible, and very small; a six-pounder with a range of four or five hundred yards, would have battered it down in two hours; but its position is admirable, being built upon a high rock, inside of which almost perpendicular to the Pass, which winds round it for a considerable distance. Allie Musjid therefore commands the Pass so well, that not a man could pursue his way without being seen always, provided a good watch is kept; and the Pass itself just at the place is so narrow, that I scarcely think two guns could go abreast in many places. In former times the Fort must have been rather large, and very strong; the ruins are now to be seen and old walls of stone also delineate the extent as well as the strength.

"After the Allie Musjid affair we came on smoothly enough; the Fort, or rather gurhree of Lalpoora we found empty, and the town almost deserted. A few arrangements were made, and soon after we reached Jullallabad; a town, but not of any great extent inhabited, but the population scanty. Having left different parties of our Force at Allie Musjid, Lalpurah, and Jullallabad, with the view of keeping up the communication, we arrived here with but a small party compared to the one we had at Peshawur; still one quite sufficient to support the dignity of our protegee, the Shahzadee, Timour; whom we escorted into Cabul with all due honours; having been met by Sir John Keane, and also a deputation sent out by Mc Naghten.

"From Jullallabad the roads are execrable; a few days we were out till nearly sun-set; and at the

* A sketch of the tomb was published in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 18th ultimo.

began almost to despair of ever getting over the hills : men and horses were so knocked up ; however we succeeded at last.

" I have given you but a mere sketch of our march. After the fall of Ghiznee, there was nothing to fear ; and all that we had to do, was to make the best of our way over as bad roads as I ever wish to see : stopping at each of the chief places for a few days, to make the necessary arrangements for the temporary administration of that part of Affghanistan through which our course laid. As yet all has succeeded very well. Our dawks from Loodeeanah via Peshawur come in tolerably regularly, and in about twelve days ; while the dawk by the Candahar route, is most irregular and uncertain, and takes about two months.

" Dennis went off three days ago with three 9-pounders of the Camel Battery, but with horses instead of Camels, with a party towards Kelat-i-Ghilzee ; to batter down that place, and two or three others in the neighbourhood, whose inhabitants are still rebellious.

" Maule is to remain here ; he is to have the superintendence of a Levy of Holiestauns or Hill men, one thousand strong : his salary is to be Rs. 700 per mensem. The salary looks large ; but is really nothing, owing to the dearness of every article required by an European even if procurable here.

" Warburton has got an appointment of Rs. 800 per mensem, the superintendence of the Shah's Artillery ; and is now very busy about the repairs of gun-carriages, &c., of the guns that have been found in the country.

" Rackhouse is appointed to the Shah's service, to raise a body of Mountain Artillery ; consisting of pieces of small calibre, and a few mortars—all to be carried on yaboos ; and to go here, there, and everywhere : his salary is Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Green, it is said, is to be a Sub, under him ; but he is not yet appointed.

" Barr is improving very much, under the advice and care of his friend Madden. Conolly, of the 20th N. I., relation or connexion of McNaghten, has gone back to fetch Mrs. McNaghten. Stewart, of the European Regiment, started with Conolly's party.

" A Brigade remains here—H. M. 13th, and two Corps Native Infantry--- he 48th and 16th I think. The Bombay Force left this morning on their return---Besides the Brigades of Infantry, the Camel Battery, and Timings' Troop of Horse Artillery remain ; also a Corps of Cavalry. The climate is delightful. Tea is very fair---Good bye."

Herat.--The following has also just been received :--

" *Herat, August 14th*, 1839.

" I believe that our political negotiations have all been satisfactorily adjusted Pottinger goes to Cabul, with the copy of the Treaty. Todd remains in charge until his return. The fortifications are to be repaired at our expense ; and every thing possible done to restore the prosperity of the country. Nothing heard of the Persians : they have a Garrison within a night's march of us. I hope that the fort may be ready to receive them when they come. How wonderful was their discomfiture last year ; nothing but their *repeated blunders*, and Potinger's encouragement of the Affghans, prevented them from getting in.

" There is, and has been, much distress in the city ever since the siege. Our Government have been doing all they can to relieve it. Pottinger has picked up some orphan boys--twenty five I think--since the siege; most of them saved from the Turcomans : these are being educated and supported at Government expense. A hospital, I hear, is also about to be established."

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—October 8.

We have much satisfaction in informing our town readers that there is now every prospect of our having it in our power tor the future to give them the contents of the overland budget in the *morning edition* of the paper, instead of keeping them half the day on the tenter hooks, of impatience for an ' Extra,' and ruining our own precious constitution, our purse, and our establishment, by working double tides. Hitherto it has been a rule at the Post Office to deliver no packets which might happen to arrive *after* 6 P. M. of any given day—unless they came by express. Consequently, if the overland mail made its appearance in the evening, no opportunity was given the Proprietors of the public journals of making their readers acquainted with the intelligence it might happen to bring, until the middle of the following day. This always appeared to us a most unnecessary and unpleasant delay as regarded the public, and we likewise considered it a very severe tax upon our establishment of Printers, who had scarcely finished the labors of the night before they were called upon to prepare an Extra at day break, and had no sooner got out the Extra than they had to prepare an entire new paper for the following day! We therefore addressed the Government upon the subject, and as we felt that we could not ask (if we wished for) any *exclusive* advantages, we solicited, in behalf of the *entire* Press,* that the packets might for the future be opened whenever they should happen to arrive. Our application, as will be seen below, has been complied with, and we are quite sure that the public and the press will feel the benefit of the concession. At any rate no exertion on our part shall be wanting to give full effect to the advantage gained :--

No. 1062.

To J. H. Stocqueler, Esq.

Proprietor and Editor of the Englishman.

General Department

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, requesting on behalf of yourself and other Editors of Newspapers, that on the arrival of Overland Mails the Packets may be opened at whatever hour of the evening or night they may reach the General Post Office, and that newspapers for the Editors of the public Journals may be distributed forthwith.

2. In reply I am directed to state that a report having been called for from the post Master General of Bengal, His Honor the president in Council not feeling satisfied with the reasons therein given for delaying the opening of the packets, has ordered the peons in waiting of the several Newspaper establishments to be furnished with the newspapers addressed to the Editor immediately upon the arrival of the Overland Mails.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. T. Prinsep, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

Council Chamber, the 2d October.

The July number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* has just appeared, and a cleaner number it is. We congratulate the Secretaries very sincerely upon it, and hope to see many more such.

The first article is a specimen of the Burmese Drama, by J. Smith, Esq. Very properly too, is a specimen only of this sort of things given ; because though curious as shewing the infantile state of mind, of a nation which could be amused with such childish nonsense, it is pretty nearly unreadable exceept to professed, and paid, orientalists ; part of whose *Tapsiya* for being such it is, to swallow a given portion of these *niaseries* every day, and now and then break out into raptures at their beautiful simplicity ; discovering like Lord Peter, the quintessence of every thing in a twopenny loaf. In the olden times we should have had the Burmese text ; a commentary, a literal and free translation with *variorum* readings to boot. Decidedly this is an improvement to give us a few bricks instead of the whole house. 'Speak ! that I may know thee', said the old Greek. Print ! (a specimen) that we may judge of the say we to the orientalists. Very heretical all this to be written of an oriental article, but this is really a good one – because it is not *too* oriental---as to length.

The next article is a report on the Nizamut Palace at Morshedabad ; an official document signed by Messrs. Rattray, Cracroft, Debude, and Fitzgerald. We can only repeat our verdict given at sight of the model now exhibited at the Asiatic Society's apartments. It is such as the architects of Pericles might have built for him, had he required it, and had Grecian climate and habits needed the accommodation of an Indian palace. This related to the exterior. We can trust very fully to the acknowledged taste and talents which we find combined in the names attached to the report, for their opinion of the interior. in which, though the more ornamental orders have been substituted for the Grecian Doric of the exterior, we find the same chaste and Majestic taste has prevailed. We do stop to enquire how far this is orthodox. by the by, to make the exterior of one order. and the interior of others ; because we know that the style of decoration and habits of life of the present day imperiously require this. It is moreover sanctioned by custom ; and by 'Circumstance, that unspiritual God,' but with submission, and by the same licence, we hope some architect will venture on a rustic base to these large buildings? We think this might be easily done in bricks cast for the purpose, and the effect is always good, as making the basement what it should be ; a rough sturdy support for the building above it, and its analogy to the rock and cavern sculptures of India renders it peculiarly appropriate here. It will get dirty ? and mossy ? and lodge seeds ? and harbour dust ? and the like ?---We desire these objections to go back with our compliments to the objectors, and to say that nothing great in the arts is accomplished without trouble—as Col. Macleod can well certify we are sure ; and he is good authority for he *has* accomplished something great in the arts, and may fairly appeal to this structure as a proof of it. We understand that the whole cost, including the fittings, did not amount to more than 6½ Lacs ; which is certainly, to use the vulgar phrase, dirt-cheap, as compared with other public structures in Bengal.

It would be too ungracious a task just now, and we keep it for a rainy day, when we are bilious and "*d' humeur de dogue*—as your Frenchman phraseth it—to rake up how it is said that the old Nawaub---in his cups of course---used to sing or swear---

> ' This is nae mine ain house, mine ain house,
> I ken it by the riggin o't,
> The deil ma tak John Companie
> Wha forced me to the biggin o't,' &c.

or how it comes to pass that, while six lacs and a half are expended upon the palace, nothing can be afforded for the young Nawaub's education beyond an English tutor! Perhaps the Company don't want to see any more Nawaub's upon the platform' in London just now?---We are wandering from our subject, but it *is* a bitter drawback upon our admiration of the Great and Beautiful from the hands of man, to think that from the Pyramids down to the Palace at Morshedabad, so little of it has been produced without wrong or oppression in some shape !

The next article is (the first part only) of Mr. Piddington's *Researches on the Gale and Hurricane of 3d to 5th June last*. To this there is a chart, and three diagrams of the gale on the three several days, but until we have the whole before us, we would defer our remarks on this interesting subject ; and we do so with less reluctance, because, as we learn another number of the Journal will appear towards the middle of the month ; in which the second part to the paper with another chart will appear. It will also, we learn, be published as a pamphlet What we now obtain though deserves most highly the attention of the seamen, the merchant and the meteorologist. To us the great chart was at first a little puzzling ; but the diagrams explained it all clear enough.

Art. V is a short but curious *Note on the Trochilus and Crocodile of Herodotus* by Mr. Hurry. We wish we had more of such from this gentleman's pen : for this elucidates greatly, if not completely, that curious passage in Herodotus, which Mr Wilkinson and others have treated as fabulous ; namely, that the Trochilus enters the mouth of the Crocodile (of the Nile) and devours the leeches. Mr Hurry first sets the translator right, who has certainly been guilty of carelessness, to say no worse. He next remarks well that Mr. Wilkinson writes like one who had seen animals in showman's cages, and not in their native *habitat*. He instances our own paddy bird as being often seen perched on the head of the crocodile. When we recollect too that the crocodile was worshipped by the Egyptians, as it is now in most Malay, and we believe too in African countries, and to all appearance is there wounderfully tame, we can quite suppose the crocodile of the Nile, in the days of Herodotus, to be a very peaceable sort of a monster; and quite civil to any little bird, or great one, that would deliver him from the inconvenience of leeches in his mouth—for mouth (*στομα*) is the word used by Herodotus clearly enough ; and not throat as rendered by the translator.

The next paper is one also of the greatest interest to all classes of society. *It is on the application of Camel Draught to Carriages*, communicated by Mr. Greenlaw ; and it is accompanied by two plates, a plan and a sketch of the Camel Carriage, in which Mr. R. W. Bird travelled 2,000 miles in his official tour through the N. W. Provinces. A mighty convenient looking contrivance it is ; seeing that there is a buggy 'limbered up' to an *ammunition* box before, in which are carried, not only the official papers, but the wines, cooking apparatus an *Officiers de bouche de Monseigneur*. May we be buried with such! exclaimed we, with honest Sancho* when we read the names on the plan

Seriously though : The papers in this article are two clever and careful ones from Mr. Walne, H. M. Vice Consul in Cairo, shewing the cheapness and practicability of camel draught across the Isthmus in preference to the enormously expensive plan of vans with horses ; and an excellent memorandum from Captain Taylor, to whom the public are so much indebted for his indefatigable labours in the Post Office enquiry and their valuable results the present diminution of postage. We wish the Law Commissioners would take a leaf out of Mr. Taylor's book. His memorandum is a clear, and a very instructive document. He well points out that the Rewarre camels are already accustomed to draught, being used to the plough in their own country. He alludes also to the difficulties and objections made by the camel-men.—always to be looked for of course, when the sacred *dustoor* is broken in upon It is a curious fact that before the introduction of steam mills, the camel was successfully used at the Mauritius for grinding sugar-cane; and found much cheaper, and quite as efficient as the mule ! Our military friend in the Western Provinces will learn with pleasure that a very important application of the service of the camel to their comfort and safety was pointed out to Government at the commencement of the present year by Mr. Paddington ; and this is the use of camel *litters* for the conveyance of the sick and wounded of an army, where doolies might not be obtainable. We learn that this gentleman's letter to Government and their very handsome acknowledgement of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, when we shall not fail to republish it.

We find we have omitted a paper of Dr. Pearson upon a very curious *subterraneun* fish, for so it may be called, since it is found in the district of Rungpoor not far from the banks of certain rivers by digging some six to eighteen feet, where certain holes are found, and when the water is reached the fish appears. This is 'important, if true, which no doubt it is ; but we are not told what are the strata, and if there be loose quicksand, with a firm stratum above it, it is not so very surprising, since many fish burrow in the sand to a considerable depth.

The number closes with a continuation of Mr. Kittoe's valuable paper on his journey through the forests of Orissa ; which we shall not fail to notice when it is concluded, which, it seems, it will be in the next number. We again congratulate the Secretaries on this very clever and spirited number, which contains 84 pages of letter press and eight plates and maps ! Such numbers will infallibly make the journal what it ought to be ; a repository of science as applied to Indian affairs ; of Indian knowledge ; and, as its motto well expresses it, Indian utility.—*October* 9.

CALCUTTA COURIER. Oct 8,

From Statement No. 6, of the New Bengal Steam Fund, published in another place, our readers will observe, that the number of Shares taken is 2,010 equal to 10,05,000 Rupees, up to the present time, and from the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th ultimo we find that the number of Shares taken by our Madra friends is 572, equalling in amount 2,86,000 Rs., or in all the very handsome sum twelve lakhs ninety one thousand rupees, and 2,582 shares!!!

Surely such an array must have some influence on Bombay and the North West ; at the former place it has been for some time admitted that they should join us, and seeing us on the point of securing the great object of our wishes without much aid from others, may induce them to come forward, that thus, though at the eleventh hour, they may be reckoned worthy labourers in the same vineyard with ourselves, and deserving of the same reward.

Supposing that the exertions of the supporters of the Comprehensive Plan at Bombay, and the Agra Presidency, together with additional Subscriptions from the Straits, China, Ceylon, &c. to bring the amount from, say Thirteen Lakhs, to which it now amounts to Eighteen Lakhs—which we do not consider an unwarrantable expectation, we should have sufficient to build three Steamers, according to Mr. Turton's calculation of large dimensions ; and if we add to them, that which the same gentleman promised to us at the last Steam Meeting, we should at once have the Comprehensive Scheme established on this side the Isthmus—and let us only shew *that* to Mr. Curtis and our other staunch friends in England, and we shall in a very short time, have every thing on the other side also arranged in the most satisfactory manner.

We again appeal to the Bombay Press to agitate the matter ; to urge their readers of that Presidency to come forward in support of a measure fraught with much advantage to themselves, and only affording us *those* advantages which are most desirous of *sharing* with them, viz. the possession of Steam Vessels, which shall be able at all times, and in all seasons, to proceed to their destination.

Our readers will find in another part pf our paper a letter from S. on the subject of the proposal made by Mr. Turton at the last of Steam Meeting. We regret to find S. who is one of the firmes and warmest friends of Steam Communication between Calcutta, &c and Suez, objecting to the proposition which appeared to be received with unanimous approbation at the Meeting, but which he fears may tend to retard the accomplishment of the Comprehensive Scheme. We regret the more the disapprobation expressed by S. for his opinion will no doubt have great influence with many, and his views are so correct generally on this important subject, that it is with much diffidence we venture to differ from him but we do most sincerely declare our opinion to be greatly in favor of Mr. Turton's proposition, and conceive that instead of retarding, it will materially expedite the establishment of the Grand Comprehensive which S. has so much at heart.

As " hope deferred maketh the heart sick " so will the quarterly departure of a noble Steamer from the Governor General's Ghaut make the inhabitants of Calcutta and the interior long to obtain more frequently the opportunity of proceeding with rapidity and comfort to visit their homes and their friends a *taste* of these delights will only stimulate to greater exertions, and as we shewed yesterday, if we will only exert ourselves, we may, in a very short time, insure a sufficient number of Steamers on this side the Isthmus to keep up a monthly communication with England---trusting to the Steamers *now playing* between Alexandria, France and England for conveyance on that side until Mr. Curtis and our other friends in England may come to our aid. We cannot think that they will be deterred from doing this by finding that we have succeeded in lessening the evils under which we have so long suffered, by obtaining *half a loaf* instead of being altogether, as now, *without bread!* We understood Mr Turton to say, that a communication had been made to buy a vessel which would not only look at but laugh at the monsoon, and if they could not get one ready built---that directions *had been* given to build one. S. says he has no objection to the plan, had we the vessel now on the spot---but that if it is still to be built, it cannot long continue to be a " precursor." We should be happy to think so also, but we do confess that there seems to be so little dependence to be placed in either the Court of Directors or the Queen's Government that we should be wrong to trust to them---and S. admits that it *may* still be a year and a half before we could tell whether the Comprehensive Scheme would be established by Mr. Curtis' Company or not, and that it *may* still be *three years (!)* before we can see the Comprehensive Scheme established ! The very supposition, that such *may* be the case, and that we may be subjected to the annoyance of having our Mails 26 days on their way from Bombay to this, and that we shall be subjected to the further annoyance of a land journey or voyage by a sail ng ship to Bombay before we can obtain a passage at an enormous cost in one of the present wretched Steamers—and that only during seven months in the year—the very supposition, we say, of such a state of things continuing for three years is absolutely sickening, and we do most earnestly hope that Mr. Turton and those to whom he alluded, will persevere in their plan, assured that so far from retarding the establishing the Comprehensive Scheme they will undoubtedly accelerate it.

S. puts a question—" What is to become of the vessel when her services are no longer required as a " precursor ?" We reply, make her over to the Comprehensives—let her be one of their vessels, taken over at a fair valuation, and for this purpose let her be built after the most approved plan ; or if bought, let her be a vessel equal to those which it is intended to build for the Comprehensive plan. We do not think that they who have set this plan on foot will blindly run themselves into danger of loss. Mr. Turton told us, that it had been ascertained that the plan would pay, and depend upon it, it will. But we will even suppose that the Comprehensives wont have anything to do with the precursor, are there not the Isle of France, N. S. Wales, the Straits, China, &c. &c. with which the good people of Calcutta are always communicating ? When no longer wanted on the line between Calcutta and Suez, the precursor would doubtless find profitable employment in running between Calcutta and some or all of the places we have enumerated above. We think we could remove the objection taken by S. to the probable result of this new undertaking diverting subscriptions which would otherwise (on the appearance of Mr. Curtis' prospectus) flow into the coffers of the Comprehensive Scheme. But we think we have shewn that it will be the fault of the friends of the latter, if they do not derive as much advantage from this supplementary subscription as if it had been orginally devoted to the purposes which S. and the Comprehensives have in view, all that is necessary for the precursors to do is to have a vessels of such power and capacity as will in every respect suit the Comprehensive Scheme and then from the advantage of having the Engines of two or all the Steamers, the same may be insured by having one or more built exactly after her model.—*October*, 9.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Oct. 11.

Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.—Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B. reached the Presidency yesterday. From the well known character of this distinguished Officer, and the kindly tone of his Divisional Command, not however that he is ever wanting in official strictness, we are led to expect that he will be a general favourite with the Madras Army.

Kurnool Field Force.—The Dawk of last evening brought us letters from General Wilson's Camp at Codamoor dated 6th instant, from which we make the following extracts :—

" *Camp near Codamoor, 6th October*, 1839.

" We are still in doubt regarding the intentions of the Nabob of Kurnool, he professes submission but nevertheless will not subscribe to the terms proposed, (not known) he permitted some days ago 2 officers of the Escort (Commissioners) to enter the Fort in order that they might satisfy themselves that he had been making no preparation for resistance. A Detachment consisting of the 51st Regiment N. I. 2 Comps of H. M. 39th and some Sappers and Miners proceeded from hence on the morning of the 4th and arrived at Kurnool yesterday morning, no doubt intelligence was received by General Wilson last evening whether this party had been admitted into the Fort or not, but it has not yet transpired. It was confidently expected that the Force would move on towards Kurnool tomorrow morning, but no mention of march is made in the orders of the day. A Report has been prevalent in Camp during the last two days, that a discovery had been made of an attempt on the part of the Nabob to bribe two of the Commissioner's servants, but what truth there may be in it I cannot say. The Hyderabad Detachment joined General Wilson's Camp on the 3rd. " The Cholera I am happy to say had almost entirely left it."

" *Camp near the Fort of Kurnool October* 6, 1839 —From a standing Camp as ours is at present situated you can hardly expect news of any moment, yet, at the same time I feel, no less willing to give you what little information we of the horse may have heard regarding the intentions of the Nawaub. But as any intelligence on that point, is but little to be depended upon, seeing the reports day after day contradict each other, I will begin by first telling you, how we are. The Detachment under Lt. Colonel James joined the General's Camp on the 3d instant. I should imagine you have already heard of the many fatal cases of Cholera, the 3d Light Infantry have been cursed with ; they have lost one officer (Lieut. Sharp) and nearly 40 men, but are now happily almost rid of the disease. The few cases in Hospital being out of danger, and no fresh case having been received since the 1st instant. One of the most dangerous cases in the corps, a case indeed quite given up by the medical men in attendance happened to Ensign Jones a very fine young officer, recently joined, who I am happy to say quite got over the attack.

Lt. Colonel James with the 51st N. I. and two Companies H. M. 39th Foot, left this for the Fort of Kurnool on the 4th inst. ; what his orders are, or what he intends doing, is an enigma to us all. Some say he is to make some dashing attempt ! ! on the Fort, but whether a la Ghuznee or otherwise I have not as yet learnt. Now for my news (regarding the Kurnool Nawaub's intentions) which is simply this that " yesterday he the Nawaub had made up his politic mind to give up his Fort : but to-day he'll fight, and no mistake."

Rumours of the Day.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Bruce of the Civil Service has applied for his furlough to England. This gentlemen has effected so much good since he was at the head of the Post Office that we can ill spare him. Two Native Corps are, we hear, to be stationed at Kurnool on the termination of the business in that quarter. The Editors of the *Herald* and *Courier* have, it is said taken the Chiltern Hundreds. H. M. Ship *Favourite* is, we understand, about to proceed to Calcutta with treasure, which is now being packed for transmission from this Presidency.

The Munro Statue.—The Munro statue is at last entirely on its basis ; the figure of the rider having been mounted on Monday last. We conclude that when the Engineers are prepared to remove the mats which at present screen this magnificent monument from public view, its opening will be attended by a Military spectacle worthy of the occasion.

MADRAS HERALD.—October 12.

The good Ship *Minerva* leaves our roads to-morrow morning at daylight in prosecution of her homeward voyage with the following passengers :

For the Cape : Captain and Mrs Mc'lellan—*For England*: Mrs. Colonel Macfarlane, Mrs. Captain Malcolm and Children, Lieutenant and Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Darby and four Children, Captain and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. H. Y. Pope, 27th Regt. N. I. Vety. Surgeon Legrew, W. E. Cochrane, Esq C. S., Ensign H. R. G. Dallas, 33d Regt. N. I., Captain J. R. Graham, 1st Regt. N. I.

Their Highnesses the Nabob and the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor Naib-I-Mooktar, gave a grand nautch entertainment on Thursday Evening last at Chepauk Palace to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, in honor of the capture of Ghizni and the entry of the British Troops into Caubul. The Palace presented one blaze of light ; on the South wall the lamps were tastefully arranged with the words " Cabul" " Ghizni" in English and Persian characters.

About 11 o'clock the firing of a gun was the signal announced for a grand exhibition of fireworks which took place on the spacious back compound, where the company assembled in an upstair building, commanding a full view of the brilliant pyrotechnical display which lasted for nearly an hour, and the word " Done" by a transparent light announced its conclusion.

The Company afterwards assembled at the spacious hall of the Palace where an excellent supper was laid out for the guests.

The Garrison Band was in attendance and played some delightful airs during supper. The party broke up between 2 and 3 A. M.

We give prominence to the following List of Officers posted to the 2d Madras European Regiment.

Majors.			
John Wilson	from	30th	Regt. N. I.
F. H. M. Wheeler	"	51st	do.
Captains:			
Patrick Thomson	from	39th	Regt. N. I.
F. W. Hands	"	38th	do.
James Richardson	"	16th	do.
T. P. Hay	"	22d	do.
William Rawlins	"	40th	do.
J. H Cramer	"	4th	do.
W. B. Gilby	"	32d	do.
John Shepherd	"	24th	do.
T. G. E. O. Kenny	"	13th	do.
H. A. Hornsby	"	12th	do.
Lieutenants.			
James Forbes	from	20th	Regt. N. I.
A. T. Bridge	"	22d	do.
E J. Gascoigne	"	3th	do.
J. S. Du Vernet	"	24th	do.
Alexander Wallace	"	38th	do.
F. R. Trewman	"	13th	do.
J. C. Whitty	"	7th	do.
R. D. Armstrong	"	23d	do. L. I.
John Merritt	"	41st	do. N. I.
Gardiner Harvey	"	36th	do.
A. M. Molyneux	"	46th	do.
Crawford Cooke	"	33d	do.
F. F. Warden	"	29th	do.
W. P. Devereux	"	5 th	do.
H. C. Taylor	"	17th	do.
H. W. Yates	"	8th	do.
Ensigns			
W. D. Mainwaring	from	2d Regt	N. I.
H. B. Kensington	"	12th	do.
Fleetwood Halsted	"	11th	do.
C. B. Gib	"	31st	do. L. I.
G. F. Shakespear	"	26th	do. N. I.
H. G. W. Rich	"	47th	do.

The following decision of the Hon. Court of Directors respecting the rival claims of the Roman Catholic Bishops resident here appeared in last night's Official Gazette.

" Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Ecclesiastical Department, 10th July 1839.

8. *Reporting that he Govt. had with the concurrence of the Supreme Government recognized Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apostolic as the Official Superior through whom all communications, respecting the Roman Catholic Religion and Church should be made.*

28. Any difficulties that may have arisen from the rival claims of the British Vicar Apostolic and the Portuguese Acting Bishop of St. Thome to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over our Roman Catholic subjects in the Madras Presidency, having been removed by the decease of the latter, we approve of your recognition of Dr. O'Connor a British subject of character and education who holds a Commission direct from the Pope, and whose exertions in the short period of his residence at Madras, have proved beneficial to the Troops. The Successor of the late Bishop of St. Thome, who holds his appointment from the Portuguese Government only, has advanced claims to this jurisdiction ; but, as his predecessor could only have been recognised in the absence of a British Roman Catholic Dignitary, the claims of the present Bishop cannot be admitted.

CEYLON HERALD.—Octr 1

We are very sorry to learn from the best authority that the unlucky 61st is doomed to undergo further disappointments. There is no chance whatever of either the Regiment or the *Jupiter* getting home this year—What can be the cause of these orders and counter-orders is to us, as well as the unfortunate victims of the delay, a profound secret. It is merely announced to the officers of the *Jupiter* by the Governor General!—the communication being of course conveyed through the Naval Commander-in-Chief—that they are to be detained in India " till further Orders"—those " Greek Calends" of the Admiralty and Horse Guards.—The squadron was, we are informed, ordered to sail from Trincomalie on the 26th ult. but the *Jupiter* is to remain in the harbour. We really cannot help sympathizing with the unfortunate exiles thus banished apparently ad infinitum—from the happy shores of old England

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The *Dorothy Gales*, Captain Canton, sailed for Galle and London on the 2d instant---Passengers, Mrs. Dinwoodie and son, Capt. Cleland, and James Grant Esq.—*Oct.* 4.

Editorial Courtesy.—To all who know any thing of Mr. Elliott it would indeed be a matter of wonder were he even once by accident to deviate from his beaten path of misrepresentation, perversion and " ludicrous mistakes" into a course of truth and honorable conduct. How he has signalized himself by last night's manifestation of his true character all can see at a glance, and we need not honor the malice and falsehood of his effusions with any notice beyond an expression of sincere pity that Mr. Elliott is formed with a heart and disposition of so black and cowardly a mould as he has in his perversions and misrepresentations of last night shewed himself to possess.—Such a man's mind must be indeed a scourge to himself.—He requires no additional lash from us. Were any proofs needed that there are wanting in Ceylon a set of parasites who fawningly crouch before the powers that be, Mr. Elliott supplies that proof in propriâ personâ. Has he not since Mr. S. Mackenzie landed here shewn himself in almost every issue of his journal to be the sneaking, unprincipled advocate of a man whom not another person can stoop to advocate, and that too for the sake of some expected Government situation which he has from time to time been applying for? We appeal to all Ceylon fearlessly for the answer.

It is a work of supererogation to assure both Mr. Carr and Mr. Jumeaux, two Gentlemen whom we sincerely respect, that Mr. Elliott's vile perversion are not our sentiments or language. If " there exist men among us capable of bartering their consciences and who for fear of the frowns or to gain the smiles of the great, could be guilty of the blackest perjury and sacrifice at the shrine of power the right and liberties of a fellow subject," we are sure that they are to be found nowhere in Ceylon beyond the circle of Mr. Elliott and his clique.---*Ibid.*

Tuesday's *Observer* announces the appointment of Mr. Dalziel to the Superintendentship of Police—an intelligence which has excited no little surprise.—*Ibid.*

A considerable stimulus will have been given to the Cattle trade in New South Wales from the exportation of Horses by Captain J. G. Collins, late of the 13th Light Dragoons. It is intended to supply the Madras Cavalry with these horses for a " remount" and we believe this is the first instance of our Australian Colonies being brought into use for such a purpose. It must be gratifying to every one who takes an interest in the gradual rise of this infant Colony to witness such evident proofs of its growing prosperity. It appears that chargers for Cavalry Officers were in high demand, and even troop horses have already brought as much as 500 rupees a head—a sum unusually large and indicating the superior quality of the animals who have been reared in that fertile and extensive Country. Agriculturists derive great encouragement in their speculations from these facts. The almost nominal price of land there, the magnificent results derived from prudence and economy, and certain return which these grounds will make after an incredibly small outlay in the beginning, must operate as stimulants upon the energy and enterprise of such of our Countrymen at home as are thinking of emigration. It is only requisite for them at once to *make up their minds* to let decision follow thought.

---as the thunderbolt

Pursues the flash—

in order to reap all the golden fruits which *must* attend upon spirited industry and well-governed enterprise. ---*Ibid.*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 22d OCTOBER, 1839.

Arrivals —19th Oct. The H. C. Pattimar *Bhema*, Moshah Peerbhoy Native Commander from Surat—19th Oct. Ship *Sultana*, W. Sleeman Master from Muscat 9th Oct.

The following Passengers have proceeded to Karrachee by the Ship *Hannah*.

Col. Farquharson, Lieut. Col. Otty, 5th N. I. Capt Heath 5th N. I. Lieut. Meliersh, Ensign Ballingal, Assist Surg. and Mrs. Grierson and 1 child, Mrs. Travers, Lieut. Cartwright, Capt Turner Engrs Lieut. Hill, Engrs. Lieut. Giberne, Artillery, Lieut. Erskine Artillery, Mrs. Donnelly and child, Assist. Surg. and Mrs. Bellett, and child, Capt. and Mrs. Bebee H. M. 40th, Lieut Wakefield, 120 Non Commissioned Rank and file of H. M. 40th Regt 28 Women and 46 Children, 96 Non Commissioned Rank and file and 3 Native Commissioned Officers of 3d Company Golundaz Battalion of Artillery.

By the Post Office calculation the September Packet ought to have been here on Sunday, the 20th. This however was relying upon mail Coach regularity, which we fear is never to be attained in so long and broken a journey, even with the perfection and all the advantages held out by the Comprehensive Scheme. We shall be quite content if the Mail makes its appearance, in time to enable us to write our answers leisurely, and to send them off by the Packet of the 28th.

In our cotemporary of Saturday, there is a very portentous announcement. It is said, upon the strength of the last advices from the gulph, " that the King's Brothers and the people of Teheran had risen against his Majesty the Schah, who was in consequence shut up in the Ark or Palace, and kept in a complete state of blockade," If this were true, the case has arisen, contemplated by the treaty of Turkmanshah which obliges Russia to furnish troops for the Schah's protection, in any emergency threatening the stability of his power, and as no case could occur more likely, among such a people, to drive the Schah to desperate courses, it would excite no surprise were we to hear next, that a Russian Force was in Teheran. Once there, under such a pretext, and no efforts of diplomacy will ever dislodge them, nor intervention of other Powers, save Persia from ultimately becoming a Russian Province. England weary of her fruitless efforts to maintain the Shah's independence, and to urge him on to the improvement of his Country, appears to have given up the task in disgust, and so far as the interests of her Indian Empire are concerned, to be making allies and friends nearer home. Her future connection with that Country will probably be limited to the protection of her Commerce, and with such a People, it would have

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It may be as well to say that we *purposely* abstained from citing any of our contemporaries to join in our application. We did not expect concurrence in *our* views, and we saw no particular advantage in raising up premature opposition.

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* '*Con tales me entierren a mi*' is the Spanish an untranslatable expression as far as relates to the force of its local allusion ; which was to the bitter enmity between the Moors and Spaniards, not allowing even their dead after a battle to be buried together!

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been better it had never gone farther—To the rest of Europe it must be a matter of indifference whether Persia sinks or swims.

As a Country, however, with which we have valuable Commercial relations, deplorably governed and contemptible as the character of the People may be, any change by which her nationality would be destroyed and Russian supremacy, particularly in matters of trade, superinduced, can never be viewed with indifference by England, and accordingly we have taken the utmost pains to ascertain to what extent reliance can be placed on the news mentioned above. The letters from which we gave our information make not the slightest allusion to the subject; by implication indeed they contradict it, in as much, while speaking of the disturbances at Shiraz, they mention the fact of a Force having been dispatched by the Government to suppress it, which could hardly happen, if the Government was in the situation described, neither do the private letters of the Native Merchants, who generally have the earliest and best intelligence from that Country, afford the least support to our Cotemporary's statement—We think therefore the fair presumption is, that he has been misinformed, and we hope it will so appear by next advices.

The weather at Aurungabad has continued dry and very hot since the middle of September, when the last heavy rain fell, but we believe, notwithstanding, that the usual annual allowance of about 23 inches has been obtained.

The Press of Calcutta has obtained a boon from the Government, which we trust will be conceded to us.—It is, that when the Packet arrives after Post Office hours, the Peons in waiting from the several Newspaper Establishments shall be furnished with the Newspapers addressed to the Editors, without awaiting the regular hour of delivery in the morning. This, on many occasions, would be a great convenience to us, as it would not only save the expence of an Extra, when it happened on our usual day of publication, but it would be a convenience and advantage to the Public, in so far as they would have all the freshest intelligence on their breakfast tables, some hours before the Post Office opens. The objection that it might overstrain the Compositors does not apply in this Place, where we have no daily Papers, as in Calcutta, neither would it entail any additional labour on the Post Office authorities, for a single clerk with the assistance of a couple of men to open the Boxes, and with such assistance as we should be very willing to lend in the way of sorting, would very easily and quickly do all the needful. Let us hope that, without any application to Government, the Gentlemen of our Post Office will concede the point.

Mr. Greenlaw has, in a long letter, avowed himself an enemy to Mr. Turton's Plan of building and setting agoing a Steamer on private account. It appeared to us an excellent expedient in the actual circumstances, with a desperate case at home, and nothing, that we can see, at all to depend upon for certain, in the future. It moreover would have been something to the credit of such a meeting, an earnest that they could not only talk but act, and in place of retarding would decidedly, as Mr. Turton says, have had a good effect in promoting the main cause, if that cause is ever to become prosperous or popular at all. Symptoms of dissension in the Council have been noted, that do not bode well for the future success of the Scheme.

We have noticed, for several evenings back, two half caste lads of about 14 or 15 years of age, mounted on Ponies, who have intruded themselves into that portion of the Esplanade railed off for Pedestrians, and resorted to by the Ayas and Children in great numbers, and by the young Ladies of the Seminaries. Besides the extreme impropriety of these lads being there at all on horseback, their entire ignorance of the way of sitting or managing their nags, as well as a passion for galloping, make them not only extremely offensive spectacles, but dangerous in a high degree to the Pedestrians and particularly to the children and nurses, and we therefore hope, if this hint should not prove sufficient to check the nuisance, that the Police Peons will be instructed to do their duty, and in case of disobedience or a repetition of the offence, to give them a taste of that pedestrian exercise afforded by the Tread Mill, if such modern improvement has found its way into our Chokies.

It appears now that the Report of young Pottinger having been superseded at Herat is not true—At the time, it struck us as very unaccountable and very unlikely—He is gone to Cabool on leave, bearer of the Treaty concluded with Kamran, and Major Tod is but his *locum tenens*—The Bombay Force must now be near Kelat—From the following letter it will be seen, that they anticipate having to encounter a new, and what we should suppose rather a formidable enemy to Sepoy Troops, in the forst and snow of Kelat, which set in this month—The dethronement of the Khan is talked of as a matter of course, and indeed now that our hand is in, the more the Hon'ble Company does in that way, the better—It seems to be as easy as a game at nine pins, and every change so effected gives a chance to the People of bettering their condition. There was a report in the Bazaar yesterday of some more of our People having been massacred at Cabul, but we can trace it to nothing like authority, and do not believe it; so far from any thing of that sort, we know that letters have been received, so late as the 20th September, full of discriptions of the gaieties of Cabul, Horse races, Cricket matches &c. &c, all of which appear to have gone off with great spirit, and to have impressed the natives with an idea of the Feringees being a very queer People. We refer to our Extracts from the Up Country Papers for a great many interesting particulars, not the least of which is the fact of our officers actually smoking cheroots at a rupee a piece. This is the way to lay up a comfortable independence for old age.

Cabool 15th Sept.

"We march tomorrow to the other side of the Town *en route* to Kelat, which we are to take possession of, displacing Mehrad Khan and putting another man on his throne. It is not at present anticipated that he will hold out the place, but I dare say that we shall be annoyed by the Belochees during our march. The weather is however the enemy we have most to fear. It sets in at Kelat in October, with frost and snow or sleet, and as we shall arrive about the beginning of November, it will have the start of us. Sheepskin cloaks, fur boots &c. &c. are consequently much in request at present. The Bengal Army will not leave this for 3 weeks or a month, indeed I do not think that the Diplomatists have yet made up their minds as as to what is to be done. Dost Mohamed is said to have leagued himself with some rebellious chiefs of Moorad Beg the Khan of Koondooz, and to be attempting to drive him from his Country, in consequence of which he has applied to the British for assistance—600 Infantry (Natives) of the King's with a troop of Horse Artillery have gone to Bamean to winter. Quarters are preparing here for one Regiment of Native Bengal Infantry, and one of the contingent, the remainder it *was* said were to winter at Jallalabad, but that is now uncertain. I should suppose that the Troops cannot be finally withdrawn till it is known how Russia looks upon our present expedition. The King has instituted an order of knighthood, and there is to be a *solemn* Durbar held on the 17th to invest Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten with stars of the 1st Class. It is a very handsome decoration. There are to be three classes, but it is not known who are to be the favoured few. We do not return by Candahar, but strike off near Ghizne and proceed straight to Moostong, at least that is the *last news.*"

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

It is generally understood in the highest political circles that Lord Melbourne has recently again tendered his resignation to the Queen, who refused to accept it, and, on its being pressed, had recourse to her never-failing argument of tears. "I will not have those odious Tories," sobbed the "little lady." "By—you shall not," exclaimed the gallant Premier, whose resolution melted like an icicle in the sun, at sight of the first tear that fell from the innocent eyes of his Royal mistress. His Lordship needed no pressing after this to withdraw his resignation.—(Satirist.)

Under ordinary circumstances, and in ordinary times, perhaps it would be no business of ours to enquire into the sayings and doings in the Palace. We should smile, it might be, were we to hear that a maid of honour received a right Royal *Elizabethan* box on the ears; but we should trouble ourselves little about the matter. We were in hopes that the soothing interposition of the amiable and excellent Queen Adelaide would have sufficed to remove the estrangement, which it has been long known, has unhappily existed between the Sovereign and her august mother. As far as *appearances* extend, it has not been exerted in vain; but we deeply regret having to state that the rupture, although not ostensible, is now more bitter than ever. We know that King Leopold has been applied to, and that it is not unlikely that we shall ere long be honoured by his presence. We know also that there are symptoms of impatience evinced even by the Ladies in waiting; that the high blood of certain noble Dames can brook no longer the rebuffs and contumely to which they are exposed. We could say *much more*, but it will keep.—(Age.)

The affairs at the Palace have assumed a more tranquil aspect during the last few days. We were grieved to hear that for some time previous, a misunderstanding of a rather "untoward" nature existed between the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, who was on the point of quitting her daughter's roof, and who had given orders to prepare her apartments in Kensington Palace for removal accordingly. The interference, however, of the Duke of Wellington, delayed the enforcement of the resolution of the Duchess, who was guided entirely by his advice.—(Satirist.)

Her Majesty, we regret to say, is anything but well—not that she is sick enough to keep her room, "but troubled with thick-coming fancies" that disturb both body and mind. During the past week, we have, in common with all Royal subjects, been delighted to see our anticipations fulfilled respecting the Duchess of Kent, who has again resumed her place by the side of her Royal daughter, much to the discomfiture of the Court *intriguantes*. It is, however, we believe, arranged that her Royal Highness the mother of the Queen will, on the removal of her Majesty to Windsor, resume her former residence in Kensington Palace. Sir James Clarke, the *Court Circular* ostentatiously informs us, is still in attendance upon the Queen.—(Argus.)

"We understand that Miss Strachan, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Marchioness de Salsa, is about to be married. It is said the wealthy Prince di St. Antimo is the successful suitor.—(Post.)

A gentleman left Liverpool, on Tuesday, by the half-past ten train, for Birmingham, where he arrived in time to join the mail train, which started for Liverpool, at ten minutes before three o'clock, and reached the station, in Lime-street, at ten minutes before seven, thus accomplishing the journey up and down, 195 miles, by the regular passenger trains, in eight hours and twenty minutes.—(Liverpool Mercury.)

A Heartless Robber.—Inspector Brake, on Thursday, brought before the Lord Mayor a Scotch shepherd, named Alexander Stewart, who appeared in a deplorable state of mind. The inspector stated, the poor shepherd applied to him on the preceding day, having been robbed of bank-notes to the amount of £100, which he has been accumulating for years, He had come to London from Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of which he had laboured for several years, brought up seven children, and put by the sum abovementioned. He had determined to go to Australia, and so had disposed of whatever furniture he had, and come, with his wife and family, to London, and paid for berths in a vessel for himself, his wife and four of the children. For the three other children he was to pay before the vessel sailed. On his way to London he came across a countryman of his, named Donald Ross, who said he was going to the same country. The shepherd's property being in Scotch bank notes, payable in London, and he being a stranger, Ross offered to get them all changed, and the poor credulous fellow put them into his hands. Ross, however, absconded, and the shepherd was left with his family, and not more than £1 in his pocket. The thief was a most cruel one, for the shepherd having left his watch, which wanted slight repair at a jeweller's shop, Ross called as soon as he got possession of the notes, paid 1s. for the repair, and took away the watch.—The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt that the Australian Colonization Company would supply the passage gratis to the three children, and that the Governors of the Scottish Charity would willingly take the case into consideration. Inspector Brake left the office to carry into effect the directions of his Lordship.—(Observer.)

Mr. Spiers, of Culcreuch, has announced himself a candidate for the representation of one of the Scotch burghs.—(Scotsman.)

During the week before last the Hon. Mrs. Bedford, who, till within the last four years, has passed her whole life in this neighbourhood, was admitted to Partis College, near Bath. To the benevolent foundress of that College, it must prove a matter of the greatest gratification to have nominated, during her lifetime, to the benefits of the College she has built and endowed, the first nobleman's daughter who has sustained such a loss of property as to necessitate her to solicit admission into that or any institution of a similar description.—Bedford Mercury.

M. Labouchere, Dutch consul at Havre, has addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of that town announcing that the King of the Netherlands has decided upon an equalization of the duties upon all woollen and cotton goods imported into the Dutch East Indian possessions, without the necessity of producing any certificates of their origin, annulling the surplus duties of 50 and 70 per cent, upon the produce of such countries as were not upon terms of amity with Holland.

A large pigeon-flying match was decided at Brussels on Monday last, when 113 pigeons belonging to Brussels, but which had been sent to Orleans, were let off in the morning at half-past 7 by the Mayor of latter city. The first pigeon arrived in Brussels at 5 minutes after one o'clock, having performed the distance within the six hours stipulated for the chief prize More than twenty pigeons arrived before two o'clock, and inferior prizes were distributed amongst their owners. The distance from Orleans to Brussels is 115 leagues.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Augsburgh Gazette* writes, under date the 17th ult., that Khosrew Pacha had addressed to Mehemet Ali a confidential letter, containing the following passage:—"If the concessions proposed to you by the Sultan do not satisfy thee, apprise me of the extent of thy wishes. I will accede to whatever thou requirest, as a recompense for thy service and loyalty. We must settle our own affairs amicably together, so as to afford foreigners no pretext for interfering."

University of London, Somerset House.—The examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine terminated yesterday, the 9th August. Messrs Storrar and Taylor, of University College, the candidates who presented themselves, have passed the examinations, and consequently are entitled to the degree of M. D. Both these gentlemen have been placed in the first division. A gold medal for his commentary on a case in medicine, and also a certificate of special proficiency, have been awarded to Mr. Taylor.

Lord Ingestre, at the Operative Conservative dinner, at West Bromwich, on Monday, gave, to use his own words, "the most flat, distinct, and peremptory" contradiction to the scandalous report that Lady Sarah Ingestre had hissed the Queen at Ascot races. His lordship added, that he possessed a letter from Lord Melbourne, written by the command of her Majesty, stating her Majesty's belief that the accusation was quite unfounded.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the *Dublin Monitor*, in noticing the crisis in banking affairs, makes the following statement: "There is one extraordinary circumstance, which shows not only that there is much capital in Lancashire, but also that the merchants and manufacturers are beginning thoroughly to understand and appreciate sound principles of banking. During exactly the same number of days which have witnessed the fall of Bank of England stock from 196 to 142, the stock of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has risen from 226 premium to 240—a fall of 141 per share in the one, and a rise of 141. per share in the other."

"Common Sense among the "Delegates.—Mr. Moir, member of Convention and tea-merchant, has returned to his tea shop, Gallowgate; Ex-Bailie Craig is at work in his cloth-shop, Kilmarnock; Mr. Ross, the treasurer of the Chartist Association, is labouring in his boot and shoe shop; Mr Purdie, a leading Chartist here, has been sometime ago at his publicates; and Mr. Gillespie, the secretary, whose effusions touching "sacred liberty," "great, grand, and glorious demonstrations," &c, will soon be forgotten, has betaken himself to a dram-shop, in the way of doing a little business on his own account.—*Glasgow Courier.*

A War Caused by a Change of Wind!—I inquired of the Chief the cause of the present war in which he was engaged. He replied, that the enemy had set fire to some land for the purpose of burning off the brush and fern, preparatory to planting, as is invariably the custom of the people; that unfortunately a change of wind took place, which caused the fire to turn in a contrary direction, whereby a wai-tapu, or sacred place, had been destroyed, and everything within had fallen a prey to the flames. It was admitted the fire was purely accidental, but the laws of the New Zealanders must be enforced; "and," continued the Chief, pointing to the decapitated heads, "yonder is part paymen."—(Polack's seven Years' Residence in New Zealand.)

Sir Philip Francis.—"He was wont to say that he had nearly survived the good manly words of assent and denial, the yes and no of our ancestors, and could now hear nothing but 'unquestionably,' 'certainly,' 'undeniably,' or, 'by no means,' and 'I rather think not;' forms of speech to which he gave the most odious and contemptuous names, as effeminate and emasculated, and would turn into ridicule by caricaturing the pronunciation of the words. Thus he would drawl out 'unquestionably' in a faint childish tone, and then say. 'Gracious God! does he means *yes?* Then why not say so at once like a man?' As for the slip-slop of some fluent talkers in society, who exclaim that they are '*so* shocked,' and speak of things being pleasing or hateful 'to a degree,' he would bear down upon them without mercy, and roar out, 'To what degree? Your words mean anything, and everything, and nothing.' There needs no addition to this for the purpose of remarking how easily he was tired by prosers (those whom it is the mode to call *bores*), come they even under coronets and crowns. Once when the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to pursue at great length a narrative of little importance, Sir P. Francis, wearied out, threw back his head on his chair with a Well, Sir, well?' The sensitiveness of royalty at once was roused, and the historian proceeded to inflict punishment upon the uncourtly offender by repeating and lengthening his recital, after a connecting sentence, 'if Sir Philip will permit me to proceed.'—A less exalted performer in the same line having on another occasion got him into a corner, and innocently mistaking his agitation and gestures for extreme interest in the narrative which he was administering to his patient, was somewhat confounded when the latter, seizing him by the collar, exclaimed with an oath that 'Human nature could endure no more.'—In all this there was a consistency and an uniformity that was extremely racy and amusing. He is not now present to cry out, 'What does that mean, Sir? What would you be at? No gibberish!' and therefore it may be observed that there was something exceedingly *piquant* in his character." (Lord Brougham's Sketches.)

American Social Parties.—Their large evening parties are supremely dull; the men sometimes play cards by themselves, but if a lady plays it must not be for money; no écarté, no chess, very little music and that little lamentably bad. * * * * To eat inconceivable quantities of cake, ice, and pickled oysters, and to show half their revenue in silks and satins, seem to be the chief object they have in these parties. The most agreeable meetings, I was assured by all the young people, were those to which no married women are admitted; of the truth of this statement I have not the least doubt. These exclusive meetings occur frequently, and often last to a late hour; on these occasions, I believe, they generally dance. At regular balls married ladies are admitted, but seldom take much part in the amusement. The refreshments are always profuse and costly, but taken in a most uncomfortable manner. I have known many private balls, where every thing was on the most liberal scale of expense, where the gentlemen sat down to supper in one room, while the ladies took theirs standing in another. (Mrs. Trollope.)

James the First and the Citizens of London.—A good story is related of James the First and one of the Lord Mayors, in reference to the prosperity of the twin cities, and, which, for its happy quiet laudation of the Thames, it would be unpardonable to omit. James being in want of £20,000, applied to the corporation of London for a loan of that sum. The corporation refused; upon which the King, in high dudgeon, sent for the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen, and, rating them in severe terms for their disloyalty insisted upon their raising the money for him. "Please your Majesty," said the Lord Mayor, "we cannot lend you what we have not got." "You must get it," replied the King. "We cannot," said the Lord Mayor. "I'll compel you," rejoined the King. "But you cannot compel us," retorted the Lord Mayor. "No!" exclaimed the King; "then I'll ruin your city for ever. I'll make a desert of Westminster—I'll remove my courts of law, my parliament, and my court, to York or Oxford, and then what will become of you?" "Please your Majesty," rejoined the Lord Mayor, meekly, "you may remove yourself and your courts wherever you please, but there will always be this consolation for the poor merchants of London, you cannot take the Thames along with you."—(Bentley's Miscellany.)

ATLAS.—August, 10.

"When the Caliph was angry," writes the author of *Vathek*, stealing, without acknowledgment, a little bit from Gibbon, "one of his eyes became so terrible that no person could bear to behold it; and the wretch upon whom it was fixed instantly fell backward, and sometimes expired. For fear, however, of depopulating his dominions, and making his place desolate, he but rarely gave way to his anger."

This is a terrible power. We know but one man of the present day who possesses it, and he has it, not in his eye, but in his pen; and he exercises it not by a lightening glance, but by one searing, blasting death-doing epistle.

Surely we need not say who this terrible being is. Who, that has looked upon the scorched and cracking curls of Lord Cottenham's horse hair whig, can fail to recognize in the ruins the dread effect of the Duke of Newcastle's epistolary lightning? Who, that sees the broken and dispirited condition of the whole body of Whigs, can fail to discern in their discomfiture the cruel execution of the Clumber thunderbolt? Truly, the Duke of Newcastle is an awful man—he, and he only, is the modern *Vathek*.

We poor mortals should be grateful to him that he does not often wield that awful pen. Much should we congratulate ourselves that the fear of depopulating the country, which restrained the anger of the ninth Caliph of the race of Abissides, operates also to curb the vengeance of the third duke of the race of the Pelhams.

Seven long years ago it is now since the last desolating epistle came forth—alas! there are persons dwelling at Newark who have good reason to remember the date—a hecatomb of cottages could hardly then suffice to meet the urgency of the occasion. Since then the terrible duke has been often moved to anger, but he has never been moved to write. We hope, for we are charitably disposed, that it was mercy that restrained him. At last human patience could hold no longer. The mighty duke was roused to vengeance—

Intonat: et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in aurigam."

Lord Cottenham was the rash Phaeton who excited him to wrath, and he has met his fate.

It is a most singular gift that power of powerful letter-writing—one which deserves our most especial admiration. It does not appear to be attainable by any of the ordinary methods of orthography or syntax, for the duke is notoriously an illustrious dissenter from all the received opinions upon these subjects—nor is it to be approached by close study of Campbell's rhetoric or Whateley's logic—for the duke has a very well-founded opinion that dukes have no use for such vulgarities. What it does consist in we must fairly admit that we cannot tell; for we have never seen it exemplified except in these two instances; we have however, we think, heard an oral style of eloquence which very nearly approximates to it, and we understand that that is cultivated in the highest perfection among the merchants who attend at a market upon the banks of the river in the eastern part of the town. It is very seldom that a genuine specimen is heard westward of Temple-bar.

When the duke formerly expressed to his Newark tenantry his resolution "to do what he liked with his own," and laughed at the idea of their having a claim to independance, it is not very wonderful to find him deviating from the ordinary form of orthography, in writing a strange word which, to his mind, conveyed no very exact idea, coming from the mouth of a tenant, when, however, he tells the Lord Chancellor, in answer to the most polite and timorous note that Lord Chancellor ever wrote, "that he will not condescend to have any confidential communication whatever with an official who has proved his unfitness for the high dignity which has been imposed upon him," he sours into a sublimity in the art of letter-writing, where we are quite sure that no gentleman can ever follow him.

As to the sincere hope with which he concludes, that for the good of the country Cottenham "and his colleagues may be speedily eased of the burden of office," we look upon it as a similar triump over all competitors. Ordinary people would never venture upon it; they would be deterred by the idea, that it might be thought a rudeness, a vulgarity, and, at the same time, an exhibition of imbecile rage which would provoke laughter. Newcastle cares not for these things. "To greatly do, men must greatly dare," and unless Newcastle does that which no other man would think of doing, he cannot expect that the effects can be anything greater than usual.

We do not wonder that the duke should be proud of his achievement. It was an abominable shame of Peel and his friends to make him conceal his triumph until the manifestations of Tory virtue, with respect to magisterial impartiality, were all over. Fortunate is it for the world in general, and for the future historian in particular, that the duke at last shook off their guardian hip, and escaped to lumber, where he could take his thunderbolt out of the napkin, in which it had been kept warm, and launch it to astonish and dazzle the world.

We may laugh at the Duke of Newcastle—we cannot laugh at the conduct of the *Standard*. Let any one of our readers read this correspondence, and then let him read the remarks of the *Standard* upon it; let him read the business-like and studiously polite letter of the Chancellor, and then read the *Standard's* description of it as containing sneers against the clergy, which provoked "a somewhat tart reply" from the Duke of Newcastle, and when he has done so, he may well cast up his eyes with astonishment at the depth of degradation to which a Tory writer will drive, in order to justify one of his own faction in an act of vulgar insolence, from which all the respectable members of the party shrink in disgust.

STANDARD.—August 10.

In how inexpressibly degrading a position is Lord Melbourne's government daily constrained to exhibit itself! At no period of its career has it been surrounded by so many and such formidable difficulties, and so few friends. Never did any drowning wretch send forth a yell more full of distress and despondence, was the appeal of Lord John Russell, this day week, to the House of Commons, for an increase of the military and police forces of the country; and when, to make out a sufficient case, he was compelled to describe, in unvarnished terms, the miserable condition to which eight years of Whig legislation had reduced us. Large masses of the people gathered together in a state bordering on insurrection; rebellion in the most flourishing and promising of our colonies; a war in India, of which no one can see the end, and which, whether successful or otherwise, will demand fresh sacrifices from an impoverished treasury to feed its progress; all attest the blessing of their administration. Unhappily, her Majesty has no faithful servant to perform for her the duty of making her fully acquainted with the ruin which Lord Melbourne's government has accomplished. It is recorded of Sultan Mahmoud, that whilst walking in his garden with his Vizier, who professed to add to other qualifications the art of translating the language of birds, his attention was arrested by the chattering of two owls, who were enjoying an evening colloquy in one of the adjacent cypress trees. Curious to know the topic of their conversation, he appealed to his Vizier, who immediately replied that they were ejaculating, "Long life to the Sultan Mahmoud! we shall never want ruined cities for roosting-places so long as he continues to reign!" Unhappily, her Majesty has no such Vizier, and will consequently know nothing of the difficulties which are gathering around her, until she is called upon to struggle with them; for, with a slight paraphrase of the eastern apologue above referred to, it may be truly said, that the Chartists and Ribbonmen may well hymn the praises of Lord Melbourne; since agitation will never be wanting either in England, Ireland, or its colonies, so long as his star is in the ascendant.

The picture which the government has been compelled to draw of the position of the country, in order to secure the aid, if not the sympathy, of the House of Commons, is indeed, a melancholy one; Lord John Russell is obliged to admit that the state of our manufacturing poor is such at the present time that ordinary legislation is of no avail; and that the only lawgiver that can now be depended upon is the sword. What a confession is this to come from a party who set no bounds to their promises to the infatuated people who are now the objects of their fear and aversion, so long as their agitation could be converted to any profitable purpose; from the attempt to bully the House of Lords, down to the exhibition of "physical force" at an election.

Three of the miserable dupes of their selfish perfidy have been convicted of a capital offence connected with the late Birmingham riots, and left for execution by Mr. Justice Little ale. "These "men," as our respected contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, has well said, "are unquestionably "the misguided followers "of the Whig apostles and teachers of popular agita- "tion. Lord John Russell himself, filling the high "office of Home Secretary, was the person who en- "couraged the Chartists to agitate.... If these men "should be hanged, Lord John Russell's memorable "speech at Liverpool, in support of Chartist agitation, "ought to be appended to the scaffold, as the incite- "ment to their act and the explanation of their fate."

As might have been expected, the Chartists have not been slow to avail themselves of this mode of extenuating their offences. The disclosures which have arisen out of the late trials, have proved, incontestibly, that the agitation which has ended so miserably for these misguided men, was first excited and employed by the very person who are now the administrators of their punishment. The complaint addressed by Lovett to his jury, that "whilst the violent expressions of "working men are made the subject of criminal pro- "secution, the still more violent expressions of the rich" (Mr. O'Connell for example!) "are rewarded "with honours and emoluments," was one, the force of which no one can doubt; and calls to mind the severe truth of Shakspeare's apothegm, that—

"That's in the captain but a cuoleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy"

We all know that the most violent agitators in favour of the Reform Bill (and if, as in the case of Lord Minto's Hawick friends, they broke a few heads, and tore the clothes of Conservative voters from their back, so much the better) had only to prefer their claims to have them allowed, so long as they could serve the purposes of ministers. Thus, one of the witnesses subpœnaed in defence of Lovett, deposed that the Birmingham operatives had long been accustomed to meet in the "Bull-ring" to hear the newspapers read, and that during the Reform agitation they conceived it to be their duty, as Unionists, to "keep up the excite- "ment, with the view of effecting their objects" "They thought they had a right to follow the example "set them by those now in power." This inference, however enormous, was no doubt a very natural one; and it can excite no surprise that it should be considered to be in some degree an extenuation of their offence.

The gist of Mr Lovett's defence was, that he had merely attempted to "carry out" the doctrines of Lord John Russell; an assertion which he supported by the following literal extract from one of his lordship's recent speeches in the House of Commons—

"'Public opinion,' said Lord John Russell, the other day in the House of Commons, 'is all-important for the judges of the land in delivering their solemn judgments, the houses of parliament in their debates, even the Sovereign, as they had on a late occasion seen in one of those rare opportunities when the Sovereign was called on to exercise an influence where there was a responsible minister, even the political conduct of the Sovereign was made the subject of canvas—the subject of public opinion—and by that public opinion—by the result of that public opinion—every one of them—the judges of the land—the members of the houses of parliament—the Sovereign herself—was content, and would be content to abide.'"

Yet the author of this trash, pretends to have written a history of the British constitution. Not content with one or two quotations from this most notable historian, Mr. Lovett extracts a few more passages from his speeches, all equally pertinent. Another sample or two must suffice us:—

"I speak according to the spirit of our constitution when I say that the liberty of England abhors the unnatural protection of a standing army. She abjures the countenance of fortresses and barracks, nor can our institutions ever be maintained by force and terror."

And this is the Home Secretary, who a little week ago, appealed in tones of the most lachrymose distress for a considerable increase of this "unnatural protection," (a "protection which the liberty of England abhors,)" and is at this moment engaged in erecting the very "barracks," &c., which he here abjures, for their accommodation. Perhaps the following *morceau* (also from one of his lordship's *adcaptandum* orations) would be even more ludicrous, had it not proved so extremely mischievous:

"There were some, perhaps, who would put down such meetings; but such was not his opinion, nor that of the government with which he acted. He thought the people *had a right to free discussion*. It was free discussion which elicited truth, *They had a right to meet*. If they had grievances they had a right to declare them, that they might be known and redressed. If they had no grievances, common sense would speedily come to the rescue, and put an end to these meetings. It was not from free discussion—it was not from the unchecked declaration of public opinion—that government had anything to fear.

"It is the nature of the people to *push obedience almost to a fault*. Nothing can be more false than the opinion of those who maintain that agitators can easily and without cause excite the people to tumult and seditious practices; so far from this being the case, the disposition of every people is hostile to agitation—indeed, it is so strongly in favour of government that the general mass of the country can never be induced to see abuse until it becomes intolerable. Nay, more they will frequently submit to *the greatest evils of misgovernment before they venture to utter one word in their own behalf.*"

Here are a few specimens of the ort of countenance bestowed by a Home Secretary on the practices which he is now fain to denounce as seditious. Yet with the consciousness of the fatal mistake he has committed, he does not exhibit the most ordinary symptoms of compunction; and instead of attempting to alleviate the evil by the modification of some of those measures, by which it has been so greatly exaggerated, he thinks of nothing but soldiers and policemen.

We have no desire to gloss over the offences of the unhappy men who have fallen victims to the selfishness of Lord Melbourne's government; but surely, where there is so much to offer in extenuation, the remission of the last extremity of the law may be conceded, without any abuse of that attribute which becomes.

"The Crowned Monarch better than his crown."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE CHARTISTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The Council of the General Convention has recommended the immediate adoption of the following address, at every Chartist meeting: "We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, had reason to hope that the mild spirit of the age had rendered obsolete all those sanguinary laws which, in other reigns, had subjected offenders to ignominious death for comparatively trifling offences. We regret, however, to learn that three of your Majesty's subjects have been recently convicted under an old act of parliament, which appears to have escaped the eye of the legislature in its revision and repeal of barbarous enactments; we cannot help believing, that had those crimes been found upon the calendar of a general assize, and not treated as political offences, they would have been more mildly construed, and the punishment, even after conviction, would not have amounted to a sacrifice of life. Under these circumstances we humbly and respectfully appeal to your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to exercise your Royal prerogative, by extending the Royal pardon to Francis Roberts Joseph Howell, and John Jones, lately convicted and sentenced to death, at the assizes of Warwick. We beg most respectfully to direct your Majesty's attention to the unfavourable circumstances under which the prisoners were tried—being commited for mere riot, and afterwards capitally indicted." The foregoing address was proposed by Mr. Fergus O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Wm. Carpenter, and carried unanimously.

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TORY SYMPATHY WITH THE CHARTISTS.

Morning Post.—The sincere sentiments of millions deserve to be respectfully treated by the government, whether those sentiments be well founded or not. It has, however, always been the practice of the Whigs to insult the simple and sincere, except when they could practise upon their credulity to promote the personal interests of Whigs. The members of the present government only keep up the character of their conceited and tyranical party. We venture to affirm that however wrong the discontented working classes may be in their views of the state of the society, and the possibilities of its amelioration, they are not a whit more wrong than the self-adoring Whigs who charge these working people with an ignorant impatience of their inevitable condition. We know not why ---except for the impudent confidence of Whigs with respect to the optimism of their own theories---we know not why it should be absolutely laid down that all things are as they should be with respect to the laws which affect the condition of our labouring population. We beg leave to suggest that there is abundant reason for doubting whether the tendency of our laws has not been far too much in favour of the masses who have no capital. The owners of large sums of money, who are in very good case to take care of themselves, have received enormous aid and advantage of late years from changes in the laws, while they who have only their labour upon which to depend for support have become more and more unhappy in the circumstances of their labour, and more dependent upon great capitalists for their existence. Concurrently with this the aggregate wealth of the country has increased, but English labourers have sunk into vast hords of discontented slaves, without the advantage of the old slavery, that the master had at least some interest in the continuance of the slave's healthy existence.

FINE ARTS.

Fine Arts in Parliament.

Taste and principles, like tact and talent, have up-hill work in the early progress of their career, but the ascent once gained, they stand relieved against the light ---the objects of an admiration approaching to awe; until, at length, overweighed by their own greatness, they approach the opposite declivity, and "bend in nodding ruins o'er the brow, or topple headlong down" to lie for ages buried in the abyss beneath. Without a figure, the slow progress of the fine arts to their height in any country, the brief period of their perfected existence and the rapid rain that follows their decline and fall, are among the phenomena most difficult of philosophic explanation. The architecture of India, Mexico, and Egypt, how toilsome its onward march—a century to a single step—how transitory its triumphant period, less durable than a dynasty, more fleeting than a family of princes—how rapid its decay, how deathlike its sleep; Here the Mostem minaret surmounts the Indian cupola, or conceals the sculptured cave; there the cathedral tower lifts the cross above the mouldering sepulchres of forgotten kings; and in the third instance the miserable hut of the Fellah usurps the hall of the Pharaoh, or the temple of a Memnon is *profaned to the dwelling of a Mameluke.*

Where fares it otherwise with the fine arts. What are the porticoes and palaces of Greece, Etruria, and Rome? The mouldering monuments of deathless mind, the dying witness of immortal genius! Our own land has borne the glorious circles of the city of the sun. The rude and naked pillars, the almost shapeless shafts of Stonehenge, are but the gristly bones of that body of which the flesh and spirit were, no doubt, beautiful and intelligent to the contempory Britons. The rich relics of townsand temples still bear witness to the presence of wealth and luxury and refined taste in the Britannia Romana. The low-browed arch of the Saxon church. the severe outline of the Norman fortalice, the inexhaustible variety of all the periods of the pointed architecture, the restored Greek, the naturalized Roman, the Italian, and the naked English, have all left their testimony to the slow growth and rapid decay of even the styles and modes of an art, the most indispensable to the well-being of a nation. Can we wonder, then, if the art itself be still behind perfection!

We are again in a period of transit; but our course is upward, and hopeful. Within the last few weeks we have heard in Parliament the project of a palace of the arts hoped for and recommended by the actual prime minister and by his predecessor in office. The details of the Museum have been listened to with attention, the affairs of the Royal Academy have been discussed in an impartial spirit, and money has been granted for the purchase of pictures. These are subjects of rare occurrence in the British senate. Improvements in the metropolis, too, are not merely advocated, but agreed to, and provided for, which will increase the convenience and augment the beauty of the public thoroughfares, and remove much that is disagreeable and offensive. These things mark a progress which cannot be mistaken, and will, we hope, excite the spirit of private enterprise to co-operate with, and outvie, if possible, the efforts of the public authorities. Companies, like that for the restoration of old Westminster, might, by working simultaneously with the commissioners under the new act, extend the projected improvements, and encourage designs for the beautiful in connexion with the useful. One subject wants only the spirit to commence a subscription, for we are sure the public would support a plan for a Panathenæum on a grand scale, in which meeting-rooms, and theatres, and libraries, and museums, might be assigned to every literary or scientific institute in London. The sums already spent in isolated, and often fruitless efforts would, with skilful direction and earnest co-operation, have gone far to supply this grand *desideratum.* Another matter of moment is the laying out of streets and squares, of small houses for the working-classes, who are now huddled together in large factory-looking buildings, some half score of families on a floor, to the great danger of the public health, the sure corruption of the public morals, and the injury of the public wealth which is the well-being of the industrious poor. Another grand projected improvement, that only waits a spirit worthy to commence it, is the proposed terrace of the Thames, a general embankment of the river, with a continuous promenade. Above and beyond these purposes of utility and charity, the encouragement of art, and the beautifying of the metropolis, depend materially on foresight, concert, and co-operation After the great fire, Sir Christopher Wren prepared and published his plan for the restoration of London, an engraving of which is given by Parliament in the report of the committee on the metropolitan improvement. No greater service could be rendered to the public of the metropolis than the procuring of a perfect plan of London, with all desirable improvements laid down upon it. This, accompanied by a law directing, but not dictating, the general character of the buildings most required in different localities, would tend as much as anything to the establishing and perfecting of a style of street architecture which would render the metropolis unrivalled for beauty, and give a national and distinctive character to one of the most essential of the fine arts.---*Atlas*

DIVISIONS IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

As a most impudent and worthless attempt has been made by the *Moniteur Parisien* to deny the fact of the dissensions in the French Cabinet as to the affairs of the East, the *Constitutionnel* has very properly published the following article.

"It is notorious that a complete dissension has taken place in the Council respecting the affairs of the East. Everybody has received with incredulous disdain the contradiction of the semi-official journal to what had been said of the disagreement in the ministry on this subject. The experience of the past has taught us to look upon these declarations with suspicion. The ministers of the 15th of April never took such pains to proclaim the reign of unanimity among them as at the period of their greatest disunion. We cannot conceive how the present ministers could hope to delude the public by these semi-official contradictions. For ourselves, we will merely add, that, if the ministry collectively make a secret of its divisions, the members of the Cabinet have not hesitated individually to communicate the fact of their dissension. Indeed, some amongst them have made it a point of honour to reveal the part which they have taken in the discussion, in order to show that their conduct has been energetic and impudent."

PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Several of the papers devoted a large space to extracts from a work by Prince Louis Bonaparte in England, called *Idées Napoléonninenes.* The *National,* at the close of a very long review of this book, observes upon the passage in which the Prince says, "that he has no engagement with any party, sect, or Government, that his voice is as free as his thought, and that it is very easy for the Prince to say, as the Duke of Bordeaux could do, that he is lover of liberty; but the great difficulty is to know how he understands the liberty of others. The *Siécle* says, the moment is not arrived for enquiring whether the Prince has not in his pretensions usurped the rights of inheritance of other branches of his family, and that it will depend with the wisdom of the reigning dynasty to make these pretensions appear ridiculous. At any rate, says the *Siécle,* the legitimacy of Princes in France can have no other foundation than the will of the people and the strict observance of the Constitution. The following article on religious proselytism appears in the *Journal du Commerce*:

"Of all the faults committed in Algeria, the most pernicious, without contradiction, is the organisation of ecclesiastical proselytism. The establishment of an episcopal seat at Algiers, to political expedient, to please the Court of Rome, and perhaps the Archbishop of Paris, could have no other object in view than to convert the Mussulman population. It was quite certain that this establishment was not required for the spiritual wants of the army, and the Catholic colonials, for whom the Archbishop of Aix and a few chaplains would have sufficed. If any doubt could have existed, as to the intentions of the party who obtained this concession from the Government, it would have been dissipated by the terms of the bull of institution. The people has formally declared the design of converting the infidels. Thus our soldiers have descended upon the coasts of Algiers as true knights of the coast, to establish the church in Africa, baptise the Bedouins, and renew the very pious and very absurd expedition of St. Louis. The propaganda is in full activity. It is exercised upon Mussulman women and jewesses, by the direction and care of the Baronees Viatard, who under the colour of a work of charity is performing the mission of conversion. She has been up for recruits even in the harem of the ancient Bey of Constantine, and we all very well know what a noise was made about the conquest of the Odalisk Aiecha. These conversions have spread alarm in the Mussulman families who see themselves threatened in the person of their women with a species of profanation which, in their eyes, is the most infamous; for the woman who is faithless to her religion is, in their opinion, more impure than if she were guilty of adultery and prostitution. Entire families of Arabs who had established themselves in the plain of Milidja, and who had sought under French domination an assylum against the prosecutions of Abdel Kadar, have fled before our missionaries. The chiefs of the enemy have taken advantage of this circumstance to rally against us all the tribes which were beginning to dissolve themselves under the influence of mild and tolerant government. By religion only, and the skilful management of the resources of fanaticism, Abdel Kader has sometimes been able to bring his camps, not his states, under a common discipline. He has not alway succeeded, but if the Bishop of Algiers and his Apostolic militia be left to their work and there will soon be between the atlas and the sea, for want of an Arab nation, a Mussulman church, one and undivisible like the Catholic church in Africa. The Bishop of Algiers is the most powerful auxiliary of Abd-el-Kader. It is he who teaches the chosen of the Prophet to rally all the faithful against the infidels—a new war is about to commence in Africa—a war of religion; and all that is now wanting to complete our crusade, is to establish the inquisition as it existed at Goa. It is said that the mission of France is to conquer nations by instructing them. This is true; but it is a singular abuse of words to confound the propagation of ideas with religious proselytism. Ask the old companions of General Bonaparte what sort of propaganda they exercised in Egypt; whether they thought of preaching the gospel and establishing a church of Alexandria in virtue of a Pope's bull. The French missionaries there were, in the first instance, the members of the Institute of Egypt; they are now merchants, physicians, engineers, and officers, charged with the instruction of the Arab troops in European discipline. They have no desire to baptize the population of Egypt; they confine their mission to the conversation of the people to our arts and habits. The English, who never omit the employment of religious proselytism when they have opportunity as the means of conquest and civilisation, have comprehended that this means, although efficacious with insular savages, would be pernicious in an old civilised country, and one in which the religion of the people is deeply rooted. They owe their success in India to the spirit of toleration. It is only by tolerance that we can succeed in Africa. The idea of our becoming the apostles of Catholicism among the Mussulman population is the widest and most ridiculous of all ideas. The efforts of our converters have already produced the most fatal results; we do not give them two years to effect the loss of the colony." —*Gal. Mes. Aug.* 5.

SOUTH AMERICA.

"Peru.---A letter from General Santa Cruz, dated the 25th March in Guayaquil, has been received in town by one of his intimate friends. It appears that the revolution which interrupted his administration has met the entire disapprobation and excited the unfeigned exasperation of the nations governed by him. His departure from the shores of Peru has been the signal for the renewal of those scenes of disorder and anarchy which during so many years have been the scourge of Peru, and were only checked by the measures of the protectoral government. At the same time the Chilian conquerors and their Peruvian protégés had thrown off the mask, and declared a war of extermination to the English residents, whose sympathies in favour of General Santa Cruz had been so conspicuous. It is to be feared that our chargé d'effaires, Mr. Wilson, has been compelled to take shelter on board the flag-ship of the British station in the Pacific. The generous protection accorded to General Santa Cruz by the commander of her Majesty's ship *Samarang* has carried to the highest pitch the wrath of the Chilians. The daily papers in Valparaiso teem with abuse of English officers, English residents, and the English government. There is not the least doubt that the public feeling, both in Peru and Bolivia, is in favour of General Santa Cruz, and that his fall has been occasioned by a military conspiracy, and provoked by the Chillian government. That the resources of this rich country have been foolishly lavished in spreading civil war amongst a friendly nation, instead of meeting the postponed claims of the British bondholders, is a consideration which strikes every reasonable and honest man, and which has not been overlooked by the committee. Our trade with the Pacific has received a mortal blow by the overthrow of General Santa Cruz's administration.---(Globe.)

"South American mails have arrived by the *Alert* packet, Jennings commander. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 23d of May, Bahia the 3d, and Pernambuco the 11th of June, and brings £20,000 in gold. The only political intelligence by this vessel is the information of a disturbance having taken place at Maranham, the result whereof was not known when the *Alert* sailed from Pernambuco, on which day a small body of troops had been dispatched to aid the government authorities. The exchange at Rio was 30. Some sensation had been created there by the government having imposed a new duty on wines imported, amounting to 50 per cent., which would be severely felt by the French. This and other imports were alleged to be required by the expenses incurred in prosecuting the Rio Grande warfare.—Times.

A communication appears in the New P rk papers from Buenos Ayres, dated May 17; later than the direct intelligence which has been received here. It contains some interesting statements. It says:

"The latest arrrivals from the River Plate have destroyed the report, that an arrangement would be made by Captain Nicholson to settle the differences between the French and Buenos Ayres. The results of the war against Peru and Bolivar has so elated the feelings of General Rosas, President of Buenos Ayres, that so far from making any payment to the French, he demands two millions for damage to the commerce of Buenos Ayres, by the illegal blockade of the French. The greatest difficulty now apprehended in the settlement of this unfortunate business, is the alliance formed between the French and the government of Monte Video. It is believed that Buenos Ayres will not make a treaty and abstain from war with Monte Video, and France connot see her ally left to fight singly against her more powerful rival. The questions in dispute are becoming daily more complicated, and it is more than ever uncertain when the present blockade will be raised."

Admiral Baudin was at Pensecola on the 22d of June, with nearly the whole of his fleet, and would remain in the Gulf of Mexico till the second instalment of the Mexican indemnity had been paid. On its return to Europe the fleet was expected to visit New York.—*Galignani's Messenger, July* 24.

ROMANCES OF LIFE.—Andrew Anderson.

(*From the Scots' Magazine.*)

Rather more than ninety years ago, there resided, in the town of Elgin, in the north of Scotland, a young woman named Marjory Gilzean. She was the child of decent parents, and possessed considerable personal attractions. About the time of the rebellion of 1745-6, a foot-regiment was quartered in Elgin; and in this regiment there was a private soldier named Anderson, a native of a neighbouring parish, who had recently been enlisted, and who became deeply smitten with love for Marjory Gilzean. She listened to his suit, and when the regiment was removed, she left the town in his company, but not till a private marriage had taken place, though the contrary was believed at the time. Of her history in connection with the regiment nothing is certainly known. That her husband was sent abroad, while she was forced to remain behind—that he was killed in battle—and that he used her harshly, and cast her off---were various rumours grounded probably on little more than mere surmise. Certain it is that, in or soon after the year 1747, she returned to Elgin, in an emaciated and distressed state, unsettled in her mind, and carrying a baby in her arms. Her parents, who, even though they could have been convinced of her having been married to the soldier, would still have regarded her as one who had brought discredit upon them, did not receive her in a forgiving spirit. Neither did the other persons who had known her in her better days like to show any countenance to one whom they believed to have been little, if any thing, better than wanton. The reception she met with, and the wild fancies of a wandering mind, induced her to take a strange step. Close beside the burgh are the yet majestic remains of an ancient Cathedral, the area and precincts of which have continued since the Reformation to be used as a burying ground. Amidst these crumbling ruins there is one chamber still entire, a small cellar-like room, about five feet square, with scarcely any light, and which is said in ancient times, to have been the Sacristy, or place for keeping the vessels used in the offices of religion. Here the poor outcast took up her abode, rendered, insensible, by her obscured reason, to the nocturnal horrors of a place which, in a better state of mind, she would have dreaded to approach after dusk. There was in this room an ancient sculptured font, which she used as a bed to her infant. Other furniture she had none. When it was known that she had gone to reside in this dismal place, the people felt as if it were an imputation against their Christian feelings. She and her babe were repeatedly carried by some one or other of them to their houses, but she always made her way back to the Sacristy. At length, finding her determination to live there, they contented themselves with giving her food and alms, and for several years she wandered about with her boy, under the appellation of *Daft May Gilzean* (1)—a harmless creature that wept and sang by turns. Her lover or husband was no more heard of in the country, although he had several relations living in the neighbourhood, with whom he might have been expected to correspond, if he had remained in life.

Andrew Anderson, the son of May Gilzean, grew up in all the raggedness and misery which might be expected under such circumstances to fall to his lot. It is questionable if he ever knew the comforts of a bed, or of a cooked meal of any kind, till his boyhood was far advanced. The one solacement of his forlorn existence was the affection which his mother always continued to feel for him. It is a custom in the grammar-school of Elgin to give gratuitous education to a poor boy, who undertakes, in consideration of that boon, to prepare the fires and sweep the rooms: this boy bears the name, *par excellence,* of "the Pauper." Anderson consented to become the Pauper of his day, and thus acquired the elements of a classical education. In process of time, he was bound apprentice to an uncle by the father's side, who carried on the business of a staymaker in the adjoining parish of St. Andrews Lhanbryd. This man was of a harsh and ungenerous nature, and did not think himself called upon to extend to his poor nephew even that limited kindness which he showed to his own children. Thus, while the sons and daughters of the staymaker had milk for their oatmeal porridge, their cousin was condemned to take that meal with a thin liquor formed by steeping the husks of grain (2)---a species of relish, or *kitchen,* which was never resorted to by the Scottish peasantry except when milk was unusually scarce and dear. The treatment which young Anderson received here was altogether so intolerable, that he resolved to throw himself upon the world for a home. Taking a proper opportunity, he left his uncle's house, and disappeared from the country. He made his way to Leith, and thence to London, where he was taken into the workshop of a tailor, who, finding that he wrote neatly, and had a knowledge of accounts, began after some time to employ him as a clerk. He was one day commissioned to take home a suit of clothes to a military gentleman, and to grant a discharge for the account. This gentleman was himself a Scotsman, and bore a commission in a regiment about to proceed to the East Indies. He was, like all Scotsmen at a distance from home, interested in hearing his native tongue spoken, by however humble a person. When, in addition to this, he observed the pleasing countenance and manners of the youth, and found that the discharge appended by him to the account was in a good regular hand, he entered into conversation, asked whence he came, what were his prospects, and other such questions, and, finally, inquired if he would like to go abroad as a soldier and officer's servant. Anderson, who was not perhaps disinclined to leave a country in which there was at least one individual whom he had reason to dread, required little persuasion to induce him to enter into the stranger's views. He enlisted as a private, and immediately after set sail with the regiment in the capacity of drummer, acting at the same time, according to previous agreement, as the valet or servant of his patron.

It would be soon after the beginning of the reign of George III. that Andrew Aderson absconded from the neighbourhood of Elgin. There, the poor ragged boy who had been cradled in a church-yard ruin, educated as a pauper scholar, starved and tyrannised over as a staymaker's apprentice—the child of *Daft May Gilzean*—was ere long forgotten, or only remembered amongst the thousands of other indifferent things that had passed and gone about the same time. No ray of intelligence respecting him ever found its way to Elgin. His mother was laid with her sorrows in that church-yard which, living, she had already adopted as her abode. *Her* parents also died in their time. The cruel staymaker perished like the rest. Even those who were kindred to him in blood had ceased to remember the poor outcast boy—at least as one who had any claim upon their friendship.

* * In the year 1811, an elderly gentleman, attended by a single servant, arrived one evening at the Gordon Arms Hotel in Elgin. He ordered a slight repast, went to bed, and rose by times in the morning. His first question, like that of many strangers in Elgin, was about the Cathedral. "It was walled in," the waiter said, "but the sexton, an old man, called Saunders Cook, residing in a cottage close besides the western gate, partly lived by showing the ruins, of which he could give all desirable particulars." The old gentleman soon found his way to the residence of Saunders, who forthwith admitted him to the precincts of this splendid relic of the heavier Gothic architecture. Saunders, according to the recollection of a correspondent, was a rather short, broad-built, white-haired, into-toed old shoemaker, about sixty-five, and a great talker Except on Sundays, and on the occasion of great funerals, he wore a Kilmarnock nightcap on his head, and a leathern apron that tied round his middle, and hung at the top by a punt or thong that went round his neck. It was his custom to saunter on before any stranger, or group of strangers, pointing out the various parts of the building, and relating all that he had to tell repecting it in the sing-song drawling voice usual amongst functionaries of his order. As he was going through his ordinary routine, on the present occasion, the stranger asked if he knew whereabouts in the churchyard a poor woman called Marjory Gilzean had been buried. "Na," answered Saunders; "she was a *puir worthless craitur*; naebody kens where she is buried. But I can tell ye where she lived. It was in that place they ca' the Sacristy. She brought up a bairn there, in a hollow stane, that was ance a font for holy water. I mind the laddie weel; he grew up a browe loon (Morayshire for a stout boy), and was pauper at our schule." Chancing at this moment to look about, he observed the visitor to have his hankerchief at his eyes. While he paused in his recital, the stranger, when agitation allowed him to speak, said. "Unfortunate I knew she was, but I never heard she was worthless." Well was he entitled thus to take the part of the hapless maniac, for he was that very son whom she had brought up amidst privations inexpressible in this dismal place of shelter. He was now however, Lieutenant-General Anderson, of the East India Company's service, the honourable possessor of an ample fortune, by means of which he was for ever to abolish, in his native town, the office of Pauper, by extinguishing the necessity which had hitherto compelled the poor scholar to become the drudge of the school, as the price of his scanty education.

General Anderson had returned to his native place, full of the best feelings towards it. Overlooking the painful recollections of his youth, he felt only that charm which the scenes of early years never fail to have for him who has spent his middle life elsewhere. He took a house, first at Leuchars, in the neighbourhood, and afterwards in the town itself, and there lived for several summers, returning to London to spend the winter. Being a man of modest and reserved manners, he spoke little of his life abroad. It was learned, however, that he owed his first steps in promotion to a power he had of readily acquiring languages. Having mastered the Hindostanee, he was set to a distant place in the interior of India, to act as interpreter on some important occasion. He rose step by step, and at the taking of Seringapatam in 1799, he held so conspicious a rank, and acted in so cerditable a manner, as to be mentioned with honour in some of the public journals. It is thought that his share of the spoils at Seringapatam might be the chief foundation of his fortune. He ultimately retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Bombay army.

At London, on the 23d of November, 1815, General Anderson executed a trust-disposition and deed of settlement, assigning his whole heritable and moveable property to six gentlemen, most of them resident in Elgin, to be by them employed, in the first place, for the payment of a legacy of five hundred pounds to a gentleman who seems to have been his godson, (1) and of one annuity of one hundred, and two of two hundred pounds, to three females, two of whom were distantly related to him, while the third had been his housekeeper at Elgin; and next and chiefly, "for the uses and purposes of founding and endowing an hospital, a school of industry, and free school, within the burgh of Elgin in the first place, an Hospital for the maintenance of indigent men and women not under fifty-five years of age; secondly, a School of Industry for the maintenance and education of male and female children of the labouring classes, whose parents are unable to maintain and educate them, and for putting out the said children when fit to be so as apprentices, to some trade or occupation, or employing them in such a manner as may enable them to earn a livelihood by their lawful industry, and make them useful members of society; and, thirdly, an Establishment of a Master and Mistress properly qualified to conduct a free school, for the education of such male and female children whose parents may be in narrow circumstances, but still able to maintain and clothe their children." With magnenimity rarely exemplified on such occasions, he gave no directions for the perpetuation of his own name in connection with the results of his beneficence. "Which hospital and schools," says the will, "shall in all time coming be described and called by the name of the Elgin Institution for the support of old age and education of youth." None were to be admitted into the hospital who had any pension or allowance from other sources, and who were not "of decent and respectable character:" it was also provided that inhabitants of the burgh of Elgin should be preferred; failing them, inhabitants of the other parts of the parish; and, failing these, inhabitants of the county. The benefits of the two schools were open to children of the county; and the testator expressed his wish that, as far as circumstances would admit, the Madras system of education should be conformed to.

This interesting and truly noble-minded man died at his house in Baker Street, London, on the 16th of September, 1824. His age is given in the Gentleman's Magazine as 79, which would place his birth exactly at the time when the insurrection of 1745 broke out. The age of 77, assigned so him by an authority which we have consulted in his native town, is probably nearer the truth, as it seems unlikely that a foot-regiment would be quartered in Elgin till after the suppression of the rebellion. (2) It is satisfactory to know that, after the death of General Anderson, the honour, although perhaps not the prudence, of his mother, was cleared by legal proof—Elspet Anderson, of Garmouth, the daughter of the stay-maker, having satisfied a jury that she was the *lawful cousin,* and nearest *legal heir,* to the deceased.

Since his death, his trust disposition has been duly acted upon, and a fine building at the east end of the burgh of Elgin now stands as a lasting monument of his benevolence. We find, from a recently published account of the parish, (3) that five males and five females belonging to the town are at present enjoying the benefits of the Hospital for the aged; that twenty-two boys and eighteen girls, from every parish in the county, are reared in the School of Industry—which number will probably be increased by other twenty, on the death of two annuitants; and that 230 children are receiving in the Free School "a gratis education suited to their station." Thus the fortune of the founder is, or will soon be, contributing to the happiness of no fewer than three hundred persons.

Thousands every year flock to Scotland, to fall into raptures with the physical sublimities of its hills, and lakes, and waterfalls, or to muse over scenes which genius has peopled with the imaginary beings of romance. It is strongly impressed on us that many after indulging themselves with the contemplation of these objects, if brought to the remote burgh of Elgin, and informed of the circumstances narrated in this paper, would confess that they found something still more beautiful, still more romantic, still more sublime Let them first behold the edifice in which so many find shelter from the evils of destitution, and so many more receive that nurture which is best to enable them to befriend themselves through life; and then be taken to the small dark cell, where May Gilzean cradled in a hollowed stone, in darkness and wretchedness, the hapless babe whose inherent gifts and honourable use of them were to give him the means of indulging a singular benevolence in shedding all these blessings on his native district; and then let them confess that human nature and human life have their sublimities as well as inorganic nature and that "these be of them.

(1) Archibald Andrew Anderson Lauriston, son of Lieute-Col. Alexander Lauriston, of the East India Company's service, residing in Edinburgh.

(2) As the statements in this paper are of a somewhat extraordinary nature, it may not be superfluous to inform the reader that they are all, to the best of our knowledge, true. The obscurity which rests over a large portion of the history of the hero may have led to some slight incorrectness in a few of the less important details; but we have used every effort in our power to be correct, and, we believe, are so in all the more important features of the story.

(3) New Statistical Account of Scotland, by the Ministers of the respective Parishes, No. VIII

(1) The z in this name is not pronounced.
(2) Called in Scotland raw sowens.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The society met on Thursday, June 13th, J. W. Lubbock, Esq., V. P. and Treasurer in the chair.

George Barker, Esq., and the Rev. Charles Turnor, M. A. were admitted fellows of the Society.

James Whatman, jun, Esq., M. A., was proposed as a candidate for election.

The following papers were read:---

1. Experimental Researches on the Mode of Operation of Poisons. By James Blake. Esq, Communicated by P. M. Roget, M. D. Sec. R. S.

2. On the Electrolysis of Secondary Compounds. In a letter addressed to Michael Faraday, Esq., D. C. L., F. R. S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c. By John Frederick Daniell, Esq., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At the ordinary meeting, on Monday evening, Mr. Blore, V. P., in the chair, the attendance was unusually numerous and rendered extremely interesting by the exhibition and display of a series of architectual designs, pictures, and other works of art. Mr. Donaldson read an essay on the church of Notre Dame, at Clermont, in the south of France, describing its more prominent and characteristic features, and directing attention to the ancient elegancies of its style. Mr. Richardson delivered a lecture in continuation of his course on geology, dwelt on the weald and chalk formations, the rippled sandstone, the Sussex marble, and such other materials of the crust of the earth as the architect resorts to, to give to beauty or strength to his constructions; he alluded to a recent discovery made by the Marquis of Northampton on the coast of Sussex, of a singular marine shell, apparently an Enchrinite, beautifully embedded in flint, and which has received a name after the noble discoverer. He also briefly alluded to some recent discoveries of Mr. Bowerbank, in fossil geology, and exhibited an unique specimen of a fossilized salmon, which was so perfect that most of the organs were discernible.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Duke of Sussex presided on Monday, and distributed the prizes, thirty-four in number, among the several candidates The meeting was held at the Society's-room in the Adelphi. Fifteen prizes were for improvements in mechanics and practical arts, and nineteen for works connected with the fine arts---five were amateurs, and fourteen artists: four were ladies. Miss Roda Field, Baron Grove, Mitcham; Miss A. M. Robertson, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith; Miss Picken, 5, Randolph-street, Camden Town; and Miss F. S. Day, 41, Camden-street, Camden Town. A head in chalk, flowers from nature in water colours, a group, in water colours, and a portrait bust, were the prize works of the ladies.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The last of the evening meetings of the present season, which took place on Friday, was very numerously attended. The subject selected for illustration was Mr. Hullmandel's mode of producing designs and patterns on metalic surfaces, whereby the great expense of the old process, excluding many beautiful patterns for transfer to different fabrics, is removed. A metal plate, perfectly clean, may be wetted all over with great facility; it has, however, a stronger attraction for oily than watery bodies, and, if slightly greased, the watery body (an aqueous ink, composed of water, gum, and lamplback, is used) draws up into spots or bands, producing a peculiar, irregular, web-like surface. This effect is varied by the use of gum arabic, or gum tragacanthe in the ink. Varnish is then laid over the whole face of the plate thus prepared, a film of which dries over both the watery any oily figure, and retains both until the whole is put into water to soak. Then the attraction of varnish, which remains only over the oily parts, leaving the other traces on the metal plate perfectly free to be acted upon by the acid, into which it may then be plunged. By a variation of this process any ground may be produced in a considerably shorter time than by mechanical ruling by parallel lines, or by any process by hand engraving, and upon the ground chiefly depends the shading, &c. This preparatory process occupies little more than fifteen minutes, whereas by the old one often weeks are required. Mr. Hullmandel confines by patent, we understand, the use of this retracting ink to the printing of cloths or other fabrics. It is open, therefore, to any application to any other copperplate printing, and well worthy attention.

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY LYCEUM.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Providence-hall, Finsbury-square. to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an institution under the above title; Dr. Epps in the chair. The chairman, in opening the business of the evening, descanted at great length upon the origin of institutions of a similar kind. They had commenced in Manchester little more than a year or a year and a half ago. That institution had at its commencement 300 members, and two others had since been formed into that borough, so that now in Manchester and its neighbourhood they numbered upwards of 3,000 members. An institution of a similar kind had been formed in Bermondsey, of which Lord Brougham was president; and, although it had been established but a few months, it had from 300 to 400 members. Encouraged by this success, they had determined upon making the experiment in the borough of Finsbury. Resolutions establishing the institution, appointing a committee. &c., were agreed to. The object of this institution is to give the working classes in Finsbury the same literary and scientific advantages which are now possessed by the higher and middling classes at a lower scale of charge. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were exhibited, and the names of Lord Brougham, several members of Parliament, and others, were given as patrons.

Origin of the Demidoff Family.—The Russian Journals give the following biographical sketch of the first ancestor of note of this rich and powerful family: "His name was Deid Antuyjew, and he was a skilful blacksmith; and his son, Nikita, became known to Peter the Great from his abilities in the trade of his father. He made for the Czar the first 300 halberds used in Russia, after a German model, and received by express order of the Emperor three times the sum he charged for them. Peter once honoured him with a visit, and the artisan presented his master with a goblet of wine. The great but eccentric autocrat was displeased that the artisan should spend his money in foreign liquors, and demanded some brandy, as much cheaper, and more wholesome for a Russian. This visit, however, was followed by the grant of a piece of land, near Tula, for the erection of a forge and iron-works, and this was the foundation of the immense wealth of the family. Antufyjew soon because so rich that at the birth of the Grand Duke Peter Petrowitsch, he went to Saint Petersburg, and presented to the Court several articles made of gold, found in the ancient mines of Siberia. When the young Grand Duke cut his first tooth, Antufyjew sent to the Emperor a present of 400,000 roubles. The ukase by which the family was enabled is dated 12th September, 1720. and from this period it took the name of Demidoff."

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